

A Rational and Speedy
M E T H O D
Of Attaining to the
Latin Tongue.

In Two Parts.

The first containing such Precepts as are
common to all Languages.

The Second contains what is more pe-
culiar to the Latin Tongue.

The whole being accommodated to the meanest Ca-
pacities, not only Persons of riper Years, but any
Child that can read English, may, by this Method,
in a little time, arrive at a greater degree of
Knowledg, than is usually attain'd after several
Years Drudgery in the common Road.

Most Logical Terms being in this Treatise explain-
ed, the Art of Reasoning may be perfectly learn-
ed without much farther Trouble.

By *A. LANE*, M. A.

Licens'd and Entred according to Order.

L O N D O N,

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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE EARL OF RICHMOND

My Lord,

My Lord,

I have the honor to receive from you the following Sheet
which contains the list of names of the persons who have
been admitted to the Society of Friends in the year 1781
and 1782. I have the honor to inform you that the
names of the persons who have been admitted to the
Society of Friends in the year 1781 and 1782 are
as follows:—
The names of the persons who have been admitted to the
Society of Friends in the year 1781 are as follows:—
The names of the persons who have been admitted to the
Society of Friends in the year 1782 are as follows:—
I am, My Lord, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. F.



To the Right Honourable
Sir RICHARD REYNELL,
 Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

My Lord ;

IF there be any thing in the following Sheets that may in the least contribute to the more speedy and rational Education of Youth, the World owes it to your Lordship, who first encouraged me in the prosecution of this Method with your eldest Son, then a Child about eight Tears old ; whose Proficiency, in a few Weeks time, was so remarkable, that several Persons of Quality thought fit (on your Lordship's Recommendation) to put their Children under the same Conduct. My Lord ; I am not unsensible that the Meanness of the Author might justly curb the Presumption of this Dedication to your Lordship : but since there is no Man living, to whose lasting Friendship and Bounty I am so highly obliged, as to your Lordship's ; I could not free myself from the just Imputation of the foulest Ingratitude, if I did not lay hold of this Opportunity to make my humble Acknowledg-

iv The Epistle Dedicatory.

ments of your Lordship's manifold Favours as publick as my Book: Ejus qui accipit beneficium est passim prædicare, ne videatur ingratulus & immemor. I confess I was very shy for some time to make bold with your Lordship's Name; but finding that the printed Specimen of the Book was generally approved, and that many learned Gentlemen not only in the City, but from the Country, and both the Universities, encouraged the Design by sending in their Subscriptions, I was thereby the more animated to gratify my innocent Ambition of acknowledging to your Lordship and the World, a Debt I can never discharge otherwise, than by my Prayers to Heaven for your Lordship and your Noble Family. And since some of the greatest Princes have favourably accepted some slender Presents of this kind, I humbly hope your Lordship will think it no Disparagement that this Embrio, which first took Life under the warm Influence of your Lordship's Favour, is now prostrated at your Lordship's Feet, imploring the same Protection which your Lordship always vouchsafed to, My Lord,

*Your Lordship's most humble
and most devoted Servant,*

A. LANE.

*Of the several kinds of Words commonly
called the Parts of Speech.*

THere are four kinds of Words, a *Substantive*, an *Adjective*, a *Verb*, and a *Particle*. I know there are but four kinds of Words, because there are but four kinds of Things to be signified by Words: For whatever is in the whole Universe, is either a *Thing*, or the *Manner* of a Thing; the *Action* of a Thing, or the *Manner* of an Action.

Of a SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive is a Word that signifies a Thing, and may be declined in good Sense in every one's native Language, as the words *Man*, *Boy*, *Book*, *Reason*, &c. I know the word *Man* is a Substantive; 1st. Because it signifies a thing. 2^{dly}. Because I can decline it in good Sense thus, *Man*, of *Man*, to *Man*, with *Man*, &c. *Reason*, of *Reason*, to *Reason*, with *Reason*, &c. No other kind of Word so declined can make Sense; as for example, the word *Against*; if I say, *Of against*, to *against*, with *against*, it is Nonsense; by which I know it is no Substantive.

Substantives are of two sorts, *Common* or *Proper*.

A *common* or *universal* Noun is a Word which signifies some one kind of thing, and is common to all of that kind, as the words *Man*, *City*, *Kingdom*, *House*, *Table*, *School*, &c. *Man* is one kind of thing, a *City* another, a *Kingdom* another, a *House* another, a *Table* another, &c.

A *proper* Name is a Word given to some one individual thing of a Kind, by which it may be known and distinguished from others of the same kind, as *Peter*, *London*, *England*: *Peter* distinguishes the Man so called from other Men; *London*, the City so called, from other Cities; *England*, the Kingdom so called, from other Kingdoms. *Man* is one kind of thing; *Peter* is one of that kind, *John* another, *James* another, &c. A City is one kind of thing; *London* is one of that kind, *Paris* another, *Rome* another, &c.

Obs. Though there be but one Sun, yet it is not therefore a proper Name, but a common or universal Noun, because it is one kind of thing distinct from all others. And on the contrary, though there be many called Peter, yet it is not therefore a common or appellative Noun, because it does not signify any one kind of thing, being nothing else but a meer Sound, whereby one individual thing is known and distinguished from others of the same kind: For Peter is not common to all Men, nor is Peter one kind of thing, John another, Thomas another, &c. for a proper Name is not so called as if it were proper to one thing only,

only, but because every one may give what Name he pleases to that which is his own Property.

Obs. Persons have usually two proper Names, the former called the Name, and the latter the Surname, or Name of the Family; as Martin Luther: Some have three or more proper Names, as Julius Cæsar Scaliger.

Obs. Common Nouns may have a, or the, before them in good Sense; but proper Names cannot: as a Man, a City, the Kingdom; but not a William, a London, the England.

Obs. Appellatives are often made proper Names, but then regard is had only to the Sound, not to the Signification; otherwise these Surnames, Man, King, Knight, Johnson, Robertson, &c. could not without Absurdity be given to the Females of the Families so called.

Obs. Proper Names, as such, cannot be translated from one Language to another; for if the Sound be changed, the proper Name is lost: yet the Latines, to accommodate Foreign proper Names to their own Idiom, do often add to them a Latin Termination, as us, a, um: And Foreigners, for the same Reason, do usually cut off the Latin Termination from Latin proper Names. Thus we say in English, Mark, Rome, London; in Latin, Marcus, Roma, Londinum.

Of Number.

Substantives in respect of Number are distinguished into Singular and Plural. A Substantive

of the Singular Number denotes one thing, as a *Book*; a Substantive of the Plural Number is that which denotes more than one, as *Books*. In English the Plural Number is usually made by adding *s* to the Singular, as a *Stone*, a *School*; plurally, *Stones*, *Schools*: but in Nouns ending in *s*, or in the Sound of *s*, (as in *x*, *z*, *sh*, *ch*, *c*, and *g* soft) the Syllable *es* is added, because *s* alone cannot be distinguished in the Sound, as a *House*, *Houses*; a *Prize*, *Prizes*; a *Fox*, *Foxes*; a *Brush*, *Brushes*; a *Church*, *Churches*; a *Price*, *Prices*; an *Age*, *Ages*. Some Nouns form the Plural Number irregularly; as a *Man*, *Men*; a *Child*, *Children*; a *Moose*, *Mice*; a *Goose*, *Geese*; a *Tooth*, *Teeth*; &c. Some Nouns ending in *f*, usually turn *f* into *v* in the Plural, as, a *Life*, *Lives*; a *Knife*, *Knives*; &c.

Of the declining of a Noun.

The declining of a Noun is the Variation thereof according to the various State or Case of the thing signified by it. In Grammar every thing is considered in a six-fold State or Case, viz. The *Nominative*, the *Vocative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, and the *Ablative*. A Noun is in the Nominative State or Case when it is the Subject of a Verb, and then it usually comes in good Sense before the Verb; as, *the Master reads*: Here I know *Master* is in the Nominative Case, because it is the Subject or Thing that reads, and comes in good Sense before the verb
reads.

reads. A Noun is in the Vocative Case when it is the Person to whom we speak or call ; as, *Master, I will obey* : Here I know *Master* is in the Vocative Case, because it is the Person to whom I speak.

A Noun is in the Genitive Case when it is the *Possessor* of some other thing *possessed* ; as, *the Master's Book* : Here I know that *Master's* is in the Genitive Case, because it is the Substantive of the *Possessor*, and *Book* the Substantive *possessed* ; for there can be no *Possessor* without something *possessed*.

In English the Genitive or Substantive of the *Possessor* is expressed two ways ; either by adding *s* to the Substantive, or by putting the Particle (*of*) before it : When *s* is added to it, then the Substantive *Possessed* comes always after it in good Sense ; as, *the Master's Book*, not *Book Master's* : But when the Particle (*of*) comes before it, then the Substantive *Possessed* comes in good Sense before (*of*), as, *the Book of the Master*.

A Noun is in the Dative Case when it is the thing *to* which any Adjective or Verb is applied.

In English the Particle *to* comes usually before the Dative, and the applied Words before (*to*), as, *this Book is profitable to the Master* : Here I know *Master* is in the Dative Case, because the Particle (*to*) comes before it, and the applied word *profitable* before *to*.

A Noun is in the Accusative Case when it is the Object of Action, or the thing into which the

Action passes, and then it usually comes after a Verb, or Participle of an Active Signification; as, *I love the Master*: I know *Master* (in this Sentence) is in the Accusative Case, because it is the Object of my Action, or the thing I love, and comes after the Verb Active *love*.

A Noun is in the Ablative Case when it comes after any of these Particles, *with, from, in* or *by*; as, *I will go with the Master*; *I come from the Master*: Here *I know Master* is in the Ablative Case, because it comes after the Particle *with, from, &c.*

The Substantive Father declined.

Nom. Sing. *a Father*; Voc. *Father*; Gen. *of a Father*, or *a Father's*; Dat. *to a Father*; Acc. *a Father*; Abl. *with, from, in, or by a Father*: Nom. Plu. *Fathers*; Voc. *Fathers*; Gen. *of Fathers*; Dat. *to Fathers*; Acc. *Fathers*; Abl. *with, from, in, or by Fathers*. In English all Substantives are thus regularly declined in both Numbers, except the Personal Substantives (usually called Pronouns) *I* and *thou*, thus declined.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Ablat.
Sing. <i>I</i>		<i>of me</i>	<i>to me</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>with me</i>
Plur. <i>we</i>		<i>of us</i>	<i>to us</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>with us.</i>
Sing. <i>thou</i>		<i>of thee</i>	<i>to thee</i>	<i>thee</i>	<i>with thee</i>
Plur. <i>ye</i>		<i>of you</i>	<i>to you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>with you.</i>

Of the Genders of Nouns.

Substantives, in respect of Sex, are distinguished into three Genders, *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*: The Masculine Gender is the He-kind, the Feminine the She-kind, the Neuter any thing that is neither He nor She. Some Nouns are said only of the He-kind, and they are of the Masculine Gender, as *a Father*, *a Brother*, &c. Some are only said of the She-kind, and they are of the Feminine Gender, as *a Mother*, *a Sister*. Some Nouns are said of both Sexes, but principally of one of them. Nouns that are principally said of the Males, are of the Masculine Gender; as, *a Souldier*, *a Prince*, *a Captain*. Nouns that are principally said of the Females are Feminine; as, *a Virgin*. Some Nouns are equally said of both Sexes, but without regard to either Sex; and these are called *Epicens*, or *Common Nouns*; as, *a Sparrow*, *an Ass*, *a Child*, &c. Some are said only of things without Sex; and they are of the Neuter Gender; as, *a Stone*, *a House*, &c. Some are said, both of things that have Life, and of things without Life, and they are also of the Neuter Gender; as, *a Thing*, *a Creature*.

○*Obs.* When we speak of *Epicens*, without regard to the Sex, but only to such a species or kind of thing, then we use them as *Neuters*: But when we speak of one Sex distinct from the other, then we give them

the Gender accordingly; as for Example, the Nurse took the Child and gave it suck: but if we would be understood of the Male Sex, then we say, gave him suck; or of the Female, gave her suck. In English the Masculine Gender is signified by he, the Feminine by she, the Neuter by it.

To distinguish the Sex in Epicens, we often add some Sex-distinguishing Word; as, *a Male-Child, a Female-Child, a He-Ass, a She-Ass, a Cock-Sparrow, a Hen-Sparrow, &c.* Some Nouns are Epicens in one Language, but not in another; as *an Ass* in English for both Sexes; but in the Latine there is one Word for a *He-Ass*, and another for a *She-Ass*. Some are Epicens in both Languages; as, *a Sparrow* in English, and *Passer* in Latin, for both Sexes.

Of an ADJECTIVE.

AN Adjective is a word that signifies the Manner or Quality of a Thing, and may in good Sense be declined with a Substantive, and without a Substantive cannot make good Sense, as the words *wise, foolish, white, black*. I know the word *wise* is an Adjective; 1st. Because it is the Manner or Quality of a thing. 2^{dly}. Because I can decline it in good Sense with a Substantive, a *wise Man*, of a *wise Man*, to a *wise Man*, with a *wise Man*: So, *white Paper*, of *white Paper*, to *white Paper*. But in this Sentence (*I have white*) it is not Sense unless I add some Substantive, as
white

white Paper, white Bread, white Linen, white Hands, &c.

Adjectives in English receive no Alteration either as to Number or Case; but when they are put Substantively, they admit *s* to make them plural, as *Secrets* for *secret things*; *Goods* for *good things*. The Adjective *this* makes *these*; *that* makes *those*; *self* makes *selves* in the Plural Number.

These following Adjectives are irregularly declined thus :

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Ablat.
Sing.	<i>He</i>	<i>of him, or his</i>	<i>to him</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>with him.</i>
	<i>She</i>	<i>of her, or hers</i>	<i>to her</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>with her.</i>
	<i>It</i>	<i>of it, or its</i>	<i>to it</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>with it.</i>

These three are thus declined in the Plural Number.

N. Plu:	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Ablat.
<i>They</i>	<i>of them, or theirs</i>	<i>to them</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>with them.</i>

Nom. Sing. *Who*; Gen. *of whom, or whose*; Dat. *to whom*; Accus. *whom*; Ablat. *with whom*: So in the Plural.

Of the comparing of Adjectives.

Adjectives, in respect of Comparison, are distinguished into *comparable* and *incomparable* Adjectives. A *comparable* or *positive* Adjective is that which in good Sense admits before it the Particles *more*, *most*, or *very*; as *hard*, *soft*, *wise*, *foolish*, &c.

I know *hard* is a comparable or positive Adjective, because I can say in good Sense, *more hard*, *most hard*, *very hard*.

An *incomparable* Adjective is that which cannot in good Sense admit before it the Particles *more*, *most*, or *very*; as, *all*, *some*, *any*.

I know *all* is an incomparable Adjective, because I cannot say in good Sense, *more all*, *most all*, *very all*, &c.

From comparable Adjectives are formed *comparative* and *superlative* Adjectives.

A comparative Adjective is that which signifies the same as the Positive with the Particle *more*.

The comparative Adjective is formed in English by adding the termination *er* to the positive; as, *harder*, *softer*, *wiser*, *foolisher*.

I know *harder* is a comparative Adjective, because it is the same as *more hard*.

A *superlative* Adjective is that which signifies the same as the positive with the Particle *most* or *very*. The *superlative* Adjective is formed in English by adding the termination *est* to the Positive; as, *hardest*, *softest*, *wisest*, *foolishest*.

I know *hardest* is a superlative Adjective, because it is the same as *most hard*, or *very hard*.

Some Adjectives are irregularly compared in English; as, *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad* or *ill*, *worse*, *worst*; *little*, *less*, *least*; *much*, *more*, *most*.

Of a VERB.

A Verb is a word that signifies the Action, Passion, or Being of a thing, and may be conjugated in good Sense with a Substantive of the Nominative Case before it, and without a Nominative Case cannot make Sense; as the words, *run*, *read*, *teach*, &c. I know the word *run* is a Verb; 1st. Because it signifies the Action of a thing. 2^{dly}. Because I can conjugate it in good Sense with a Nominative before it, thus, I *run*, thou *runnest*, he *runneth*, we *run*, ye *run*, they *run*: So, I *read*, thou *readest*, he *readeth*, we *read*, ye *read*, they *read*. No other kind of Word can make Sense, being thus conjugated; for if I say, *me read*, *thee readest*, *him readeth*, it is Nonsense, because these are not Nominatives; and a Verb must always have a Nominative either express'd or understood: for there can be no Action without an Agent, or Passion without a Patient.

Verbs, as to their Signification, are distinguished into *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*. A Verb Active is that which denotes the Action or Doing of its Subject or Nominative Case, and may in good Sense have after it the Accusative Case of its

its Object or thing it acts upon ; as the Verbs *call*, *run*, *read*, *write*, &c. I know the Verb *call* is active, because I can say in good Sense, *I call thee*, *I call him*, *I call her* : but if I say, *I call thou*, *I call he*, *I call she*, it is Nonsense, because these are Nominatives, and not Accusatives.

A Verb *Active*, in respect of its Object or Accusative Case, is distinguished into *Transitive* or *Intransitive*. A Verb Active Transitive is that which in good Sense admits many Accusatives, as the Verb Active *call* ; for I can say in good Sense, *I call thee*, *I call him*, *I call Peter*, *I call John*, &c.

A Verb Active Intransitive is that which in good Sense admits only one Accusative Case, and that of its own Signification, as the Verbs *run*, *go*, *live*, &c. I can say in good Sense, *I run a Race* ; *I go a Journey* ; *I live a Life* ; because these are Accusatives of their own Signification : but if I say, *I go a Man* ; *I live a House* ; *I run a Book* ; it is Nonsense, because these are not Accusatives of their own Signification.

Every Verb that in English admits before it the Auxiliary *do*, or *did*, in good Sense, is a Verb Active, Transitive or Intransitive ; as, *I do die* ; *I do grow* ; *I do sit* ; &c.

A Verb *Passive* is that which denotes the Passion or Suffering of its Subject or Nominative, nor can it in good Sense admit of an Accusative Case after it ; as, *I am read* ; *I am called*. In English the Verb Passive is always expressed by two Words, the Verb *am*, and the Participle of the
Pre-

Preter Tense; if either of these be wanting, it is not Passive.

A Verb *Neuter* is that which neither denotes the Action nor Passion of its Subject or Nominative Case, but only its Being or Existence; and in good Sense it admits after it a Nominative Case, as the Verb *am*: I can say in good Sense, I *am* he; not, I *am* him, &c.

Of the Conjugation of a Verb.

The *conjugating* of a Verb is the Variation thereof according to its various Nominatives, and various Differences of Time or Tense.

Nominatives, as they are subjected to Verbs, are distinguished into three sorts, called by the Grammarians three *Persons*, singular and plural.

Of the first Person singular is only one Nominative singular, *I*: Of the second only one Nominative singular, *thou*: Of the third Person singular *he*; and every other Nominative singular except *I* and *thou*. Of the first Person plural is only one Nominative plural, *we*: Of the second, *ye*: Of the third, *they*; and every other Nominative plural except *we* and *ye*.

Verbs have often several Terminations answering to these several Nominatives, called also the Persons of the Verb. In English the first Person singular of Verbs, and the first, second, and third Plural, are the same as, *I teach*, *we teach*, *ye teach*, *they teach*: The second Person singular adds

adds the Termination *est* to the Theam or Verb it self; as, *thou teachest*; The third Person adds *eth* or *s*, or the Syllable (*es*) when the Necessity of Pronunciation requires it; as, *he teacheth* or *teaches*.

That is always a Verb of the first Person singular that may in good Sense be joined with the Nominative of the first Person singular, *I*; as, *I teach*; not, *I teachest*; because *teachest* is not a Verb of the first Person singular. That Verb is of the second Person singular that may be joined to the Nominative *thou* in good Sense; as, *thou teachest*; not, *thou teach*; or, *thou teacherb*: and so of the rest.

Obs. The Terminations *est* and *eth* are often contracted when another Vowel comes before them; as *doest* for *doest*, *doth* for *doeth*.

Of the different Tenses or Times of a Verb.

There are five Tenses or Times; The *Present*, *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, *Pluperfect* and *Future*. The Present Tense shews that there is now something a doing; as, *I do write*, or, *am writing a Letter*, is the same as, *I do now write*, or, *am now writing*. The Imperfect, or Preter-imperfect Tense, shews that something was then a doing, or present at that time which we speak of; as, *I was writing my Letter when your Messenger came to me*. The Perfect or Preter-perfect Tense is that which shews that some thing is already done and past;

as,

as, *I have written my Letter.* The Pluperfect or Preter-pluperfect is that which shews that something had been done before another thing that was done and past ; as, *I had written my Letter an Hour before your Messenger came unto me.* The Future Tense is that which shews that something is to come ; as, *I shall write my Letter to morrow morning.* These several Tenses are known in English by Auxiliary Verbs ; nor are there but two Tenses which can be expressed without an Auxiliary, viz. the Present and Preter-perfect Tense. The Present Tense is the Theam it self ; as, *I call, I kill* : The Preter-perfect Tense is formed by adding the Termination *ed* to the Theam ; as, *I called, I killed.* The Termination *ed* is often contracted into *'d*, and *d* often changed into *t*, a Letter of the same Organ ; as, *forced, forc'd, forc't.*

Many Preter-perfect Tenses are irregularly formed ; as, *break, broke* ; *write, writ or wrote* ; *see, saw* ; *run, ran*, &c.

The Auxiliary Verbs of the present Tense are *do, dost, doth or does* ; *am, art, is, are* : Of the Imperfect, *was, wast, were, wert* : Of the Perfect, *have, hast, hath, has* ; *did, didst* : Of the Pluperfect, *had, hadst* : Of the Future, *shall, shalt* ; *will or wilt.*

A Verb, in respect of its Mood or Manner of Expression, is *Indicative, Subjunctive, and Imperative.* A Verb is Indicative when it simply declares. A Verb is Subjunctive when it is subjoined

joined to another Verb by the final Conjunction *that* ; and then the Auxiliary Verb of the present Subjunctive is, *may, mayst* ; of the Imperfect *might* ; of the Perfect, *might have* ; of the Pluperfect, *might had* ; of the Future, *may have*.

In the Imperative we *bid, command, intreat, or pray*. The Auxiliaries of the Imperative are *do, or be* : it is also express'd by the Theam it self without the Auxiliary, like the present and perfect Indicative.

Obs. In Imperative and Interrogative Sentences the Nominative comes after the Verb, when it is alone without an Auxiliary ; but if there be an Auxiliary before the Verb, then the Nominative comes between the Auxiliary and the Verb ; as, write thou, or, do thou write ; writest thou, or, dost thou write ?

The Verb Call conjugated through all Moods and Tenses, according to the Order of the Latin.

The Tenses of the Present Root.

Active Voice.

Passive Voice.

Present Indicative.

*I do
thou dost
he doth
we do
ye do
they do*

Call:

*I am
thou art
he is
we are
ye are
they are*

Called.

*Active Voice.**Passive Voice.**Imperfect Indicative.*

I was
thou wast
he was
we were
ye were
they were

Calling.

I was
thou wast
he was
we were
ye were
they were

*Called.**Future Indicative.*

I shall
thou shalt
he shall
we shall
ye shall
they shall

Call.

I shall be
thou shalt be
he shall be
we shall be
ye shall be
they shall be

*Called.**Present Subjunctive.*

That

I may
thou mayst
he may
we may
ye may
they may

Call.

That

I may be
thou mayst be
he may be
we may be
ye may be
they may be

Called.

*Active Voice.**Passive Voice.*

Imperfect Subjunctive.

That $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \text{ might} \\ \text{thou mightest} \\ \text{he might} \\ \text{we might} \\ \text{ye might} \\ \text{they might} \end{array} \right\} \text{Call:}$

That $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \text{ might be} \\ \text{thou mightest be} \\ \text{he might be} \\ \text{we might be} \\ \text{ye might be} \\ \text{they might be} \end{array} \right\} \text{Called.}$

Imperative.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{do thou} \\ \text{do he} \\ \text{do ye} \\ \text{do they} \end{array} \right\} \text{Call:}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be thou} \\ \text{be he} \\ \text{be ye} \\ \text{be they} \end{array} \right\} \text{Called.}$

Perfect Indicative.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \text{ have} \\ \text{thou hast} \\ \text{he hath} \\ \text{we have} \\ \text{ye have} \\ \text{they have} \end{array} \right\} \text{Called:}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \text{ have been} \\ \text{thou hast been} \\ \text{he hath been} \\ \text{we have been} \\ \text{ye have been} \\ \text{they have been} \end{array} \right\} \text{Called.}$

*Active Voice.**Passive Voice.*

Pluperfect Indicative.

I had
thou hadst
he had
we had
ye had
they had

Called:

I had been
thou hadst been
he had been
we had been
ye had been
they had been

Called.

Perfect Subjunctive.

That I might have
thou mightst have
he might have
we might have
ye might have
they might have

Called.

That I might have been
thou mightst have been
he might have been
we might have been
ye might have been
they might have been

Called.

Pluperfect Subjunctive.

That I might had
thou mightst had
he might had
we might had
ye might had
they might had

Called:

That I might had been
thou mightst had been
he might had been
we might had been
ye might had been
they might had been

Called.

*Active Voice.**Passive Voice.*

Future Subjunctive.

That	I	may	have	Called:	That	I	may	have	been	Called.
	thou	mayst	have			thou	mayst	have	been	
	he	may	have			he	may	have	been	
	we	may	have			we	may	have	been	
	ye	may	have			ye	may	have	been	
	they	may	have			they	may	have	been	

Of a Participle.

A *Participle* is a Noun derived of a Verb, which in good Sense admits after it such Case as the Verb of which it is derived. A Participle is either *Substantive* or *Adjective*: the Substantive Participle (commonly called the Infinitive) is usually express'd in English by putting the Particle *to* before the Theam or Verb it self; as, *to read, to teach, to call, &c.*

The Adjective Participles used in English are two, the Participle of the Present Tense, and the Participle of the Preter Tense. The Participle of the Present Tense is made by putting the termination *ing* to the Theam; as, *write, writing; call, calling, &c.*

The Participle of the Preter Tense ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*. If the Verb of the Preter Tense ends in *d* or *t*, then the Preter Participle is the same with

with it, and is only distinguished in Sense, not in Sound : but if the Verb of the Preter Tense end otherwise than in *d* or *t*, then the Participle of the Preter Tense, for the most part, ends in *en* ; as, *break, broke, broken.*

Obs. *En is often contracted into n, as slay, slew, slain ; know, knew, or known.*

Obs. *That Preter Tense of a Verb which admits before it, in good Sense, the Auxiliary Verb have, is also the Participle of the Preter Tense ; as, I teach, I have taught : I know taught is also the Preter Participle, because it comes in good Sense after the Auxiliary have.*

Obs. *Those Verbs which form the Preter Tense otherwise than by d or t, have usually two Preter Tenses, one of which admits the Auxiliary have, the other not ; as, I see, I have seen, or, I saw ; I cannot say in good Sense, I have saw : Whence I know the Preter Tense saw is only a Verb, and not also a Participle.*

Obs. *In external or corporeal Actions the Present Passive is best expressed in English by a, and the Participle in ing ; as, the Book is a reading : but if I say, the Book is read, it is an immediate Preter Tense rather than a Present. But in Internal Actions, or Actions of the Mind, the Present Tense is best express'd by the Preter Participle ; as, I am loved ; thou art hated : Here the Present Tense is plainly signified ; nor can it be understood of the time past.*

Of a PARTICLE.

A Particle is a word that signifies some Manner, Circumstance or Connection of Verbs, and can neither be declined nor conjugated in good Sense; as the words, *wisely, foolishly, with, as, &c.* I know the word *wisely* is a Particle; 1st. Because it signifies the Manner of an Action; as, *I speak wisely.* 2^{dly}. Because I can neither decline nor conjugate it in good Sense; for if I say, *wisely, of wisely, to wisely, with wisely*; or, *I wisely, thou wiseliest, he wiselieth*, it is all Nonsense; whence I know it is a Particle: and so of all others.

Particles are of three sorts; *Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions.*

An *Adverb* is a Particle that denotes the Manner or Quality of an Action, and with one Verb makes compleat Sense; as, *swiftly, slowly, merrily, sadly, &c.* I know *swiftly* is an Adverb, because it compleats the Sense with one Verb, as in these Sentences; a Horse runs *swiftly*; a Fool speaks *foolishly*; a good Scholar reads *diligently*.

A *Preposition* is a Particle that denotes some Circumstance of an Action, and cannot make compleat Sense with one Verb without some oblique Case after it; as the Prepositions, *of, to, with, from, against, &c.*

Here I know the Particle *of* is a Preposition, because I cannot say in compleat Sense, I spoke
of,

of, but I spoke of *him*; not, I spoke of *he*, because *he* is not an oblique Case, but the Nominative, with which no Preposition can make Sense: so, *with me*, not, *with I*; *from thee*, not, *from thou*, &c.

Obs. *The Nominative and Vocative are called Direct Cases, all the rest are called Oblique Cases.*

A *Conjunction* is a Particle that denotes the Connexion or joining of two Verbs, or (which is the same) of two Sentences together, and cannot with one Verb compleat the Sense, but leaves the Hearer in suspense till another Sentence be added, as the Particles *when, whilst, if, as, that, &c.* as in these Sentences; *when* I was sick; *if* I live well; *as* I came home; *that* I may read, &c. where the Sense remains imperfect, and leaves the Mind in suspense till another Sentence be added; as, *when* I was sick, I sent for a Physician; *as* I came home, I met my Master; I will go to my Chamber, *that* I may read; *if* I live well, I shall die happily.

Obs. *Oftentimes the same word is of different Parts of Speech according to its different Significations, which must be distinguished by the Sense of the Sentence in which it is; as the words love, work, ring, sound; in these following Sentences: True Love is very rare, I love all good Men; I work a good Work; I lost a Ring, I'll ring the Bell; I'll sound an Alarm, I hear the Sound of the Trumpet, he is a Man of a sound Judgment.*

Obs. *There are some Words that are Abbreviations of several Words in some one Case; as, when,*

then, where, there, here, whither, hither, thither, whence, thence, hence, now, &c. When signifies at which time, or at what time ; then, at that time ; where, in which place, or at what place ; there, in that place ; here, in this place ; whither, to what place ; hither, to this place ; thither, to that place ; whence, from what place ; thence, from that place ; hence, from this place ; now, at this time, &c. They are commonly called *Adverbs of Time or Place* ; but most *Adverbs* are derived of *Adjectives*, and in English they are usually formed by adding the Termination *ly* to the *Adjective* ; as, hard, hardly ; meek, meekly, &c.

A Word that is not derived of another, is called a *primitive* Word ; a Word that is derived of another, is called a *derivative*. A Word that is not composed of two Words, is called a *simple* Word ; a Word that is composed of two or more Words, is called a *compound* Word. A Word of one Syllable is called a *Monosyllable* ; a Word of two Syllables is called a *Dissyllable* : any Word of more than one Syllable is called a *Plurisyllable* ; any Word of more than two Syllables is called a *Polyssyllable*.

Interjections are only Signs of some sudden Passion, as of Joy or Grief, Pain or Pleasure, Indignation or Admiration, or the like, and ought not to be reckoned among the Parts of any Language, as being the same in all Languages, and also common to Brutes with Men ; as, *ha ha he, O, oh, &c.*

The Second Part.

Containing what is more peculiar to the Latin Tongue.

THE Cases are expressed in Latin by several Terminations or Endings, of which there are five Forms, called *Declensions*.

A TABLE of the five Declensions, with the Quantities marked over the Vowels; a long Syllable thus, ¯; a short thus, ˘.

N. V. S.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	N. V. PL.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.
Femina	a	a	am	ā	a	arum	is	as	is
Puer	i	o	um	o	i	orum	is	os	is
Vates	is	i	em	ē	ēs	um	ibus	ēs	ibus
Fructus	us	ui	um	ū	ūs	uum	ibus	ūs	ibus
Dies	ei	ei	em	ē	ēs	erum	ebus	ēs	ebus.

The Vocative Singular is, for the most part, like the Nominative Singular, and the Vocative Plural always like the Nominative Plural. The Dative and Ablative Plural are always alike. In Nouns of the Neuter Gender, the Nominative, Vocative and Accusative, are the same; and in the Plural Number they end all three in *a*; *as*,
Nom.

Nom. Voc. Acc. sing. *Corpus* ; Nom. Voc. Acc. plu. *Corpora*.

The Declension of a Noun is known by its Genitive singular : That is a Noun of the first Declension whose Genitive ends in *a* ; as, *penna, pennae* : Of the second, whose Genitive ends in *i* ; as, *liber, libri* : Of the third, whose Genitive ends in *is* ; as, *poema, poematis* : Of the fourth, whose Genitive ends in *us* ; as, *manus, manus* : Of the fifth, whose Genitive ends in *ei* ; as, *facies, faciei*.

If the Noun be of the plural Number only, its Declension is known by the Genitive Plural ; as, *calenda, calendarum*, of the first : *Caeli, caelorum*, of the second : *Calites, calitum*, of the third : *Idus, iduum*, of the fourth.

That part of the Noun which is before the Termination is the Root, which often suffers some Alteration in the Genitive singular ; whence there are two Roots, the Nominative Root and the Genitive Root.

The Vocative singular, and in Nenters the Accusative singular, have always the Nominative Root ; all the other Cases, singular and plural, have the Genitive Root : as,

Singular.		
Nom.	} <i>Serm</i>	{ <i>o</i>
Voc.		
Gen.	} <i>Sermon</i>	{ <i>is</i>
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		
		{ <i>e</i>

Plural.		
Nom.	} <i>Sermon</i>	{ <i>es</i>
Voc.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		
Abl.		
		{ <i>ibus</i>
		{ <i>es</i>
		{ <i>ibus</i>
		{ Sin-

Singular.			Plural.		
Nom.	} Corp	us	Nom.	} Corpor	a
Voc.		us	Voc.		a
Acc.		us	Gen.		um
Gen.	} Corpor	is	Dat.		ibus
Dat.		i	Acc.		a
Abl.		e	Abl.		ibus.

*The Terminations of the Nominative singular
in the several Declensions.*

Of the first Declension are most Nouns in *ā*, and many Greek Nouns in *ās*, *ēs*, and *ē*. Of the second are most Nouns in *ēr*, *ir*, *ūs*; and all in *um*; and many Greek Nouns in *ōs* and *on*, which the Latins usually turn into *us* and *um*. Of the third are Nouns of all endings except *um* and *ū*. Of the fourth are many in *ūs*, and all in *ū*. Of the fifth are, *res*, *spes*, *fides*; and all in *ies*, except *abies*, *aries*, *paries*, *quies*, of the third.

The Genders of Nouns are the same in Latin as in English, except *natural Neuters* and *Epicens*, which in Latin are called *Masculine*, *Feminine* or *Neuter*, according to their various Terminations and Declensions. As for example; *Pater*, a Father, is Masculine, because it is said of the He-kind only; *Mater*, a Mother, is Feminine, because it is said of the She-kind only; *Scriba*, a Clerk, is Masculine, because it is principally said of the He-kind; *Virgo*, a Virgin, is Feminine, because it is principally said of the She-kind: but

Pen-

Penna, a Pen, is a natural or English Neuter, because it is something that is neither he nor she; but it is a Latin Feminine, because it is a Noun in *a* of the first Declension: So the Latin Epicen *Passer* is of the Masculine Gender, because it is a Noun in *er* of the third Declension, &c.

Obs. *We often express the Masculine Gender by hic, the Feminine by hæc, and the Neuter by hoc; as, hic vir, hæc mulier, hoc animal. And if the Noun be of the plural Number only, we express the Masculine by hi, the Feminine by hæ, the Neuter by hæc; as, hi cœli, hæ nuptiæ, hæc arma. We also use m for Masculine, f for Feminine, and n for Neuter.*

The Personal Substantives ego, tu, sui, commonly called Pronouns, are thus declined.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.
Sing. <i>Ego</i>		<i>mei</i>	<i>mihi</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>me</i>
Plur. <i>Nos</i>		<i>{ nostrum vel nostri }</i>	<i>nobis</i>	<i>nos</i>	<i>nobis.</i>
Sing. <i>Tu</i>		<i>tui</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>te</i>
Plur. <i>Vos</i>		<i>{ vestrum vel vestri }</i>	<i>vobis</i>	<i>vos</i>	<i>vobis.</i>
Sing. & Plu. }		<i>Sui</i>	<i>sibi</i>	<i>se</i>	<i>se,</i>

Of Latin Adjectives.

ALL Latin Adjectives are either of the first and second Declension, or of the third. Adjectives of the first and second are of three Terminations, and end in *us*, *a*, *um*, or *er*, *a*, *um*; *us* and *er* Masculine, *a* Feminine, *um* Neuter: *as*, *hic bonus*, *boni*; *hec bona*, *bona*; *hoc bonum*, *boni*: *hic niger*, *nigri*; *hec nigra*, *nigra*; *hoc nigrum*, *nigri*. There is one in *ur*; *hic satur*, *hec satura*, *hoc saturum*. The following Adjectives make *ius* in the Genitive, and *i* in the Dative, for all the three Genders: In all the other Cases they are regularly declined like other Adjectives of the first and second Declension.

Nominative			Gen.	Dat.
M.	F.	N.		
<i>Unus</i>	<i>una</i>	<i>unum</i>	<i>unius</i>	<i>uni</i>
<i>Ullus</i>	<i>ulla</i>	<i>ullum</i>	<i>ullius</i>	<i>ulli</i>
<i>Totus</i>	<i>tota</i>	<i>totum</i>	<i>totius</i>	<i>toti</i>
<i>Solus</i>	<i>sola</i>	<i>solum</i>	<i>solius</i>	<i>soli</i>
<i>Uter</i>	<i>utra</i>	<i>utrum</i>	<i>utrius</i>	<i>utri</i>
<i>Neuter</i>	<i>neutra</i>	<i>neutrum</i>	<i>neutrius</i>	<i>neutri</i>
<i>Ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illi</i>
<i>Iste</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>istud</i>	<i>istius</i>	<i>isti</i>
<i>Ipsē</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsi</i>
<i>Alter</i>	<i>altera</i>	<i>alterum</i>	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alteri</i>
<i>Alius</i>	<i>alia</i>	<i>aliud</i>	<i>alius</i>	<i>alii</i>

Duo declined.

	Nom. pl.	Gen.	Dat. & Abl.	Acc.
M.	<i>Duo</i>	<i>duorum</i>	<i>duobus</i>	<i>duos</i>
F.	<i>Dux</i>	<i>duarum</i>	<i>duabus</i>	<i>duas</i>
N.	<i>Duo</i>	<i>duorum</i>	<i>duobus</i>	<i>duos.</i>

Some Adjectives of the third Declension are of two Terminations; some either of three or of two, and some of one. Adjectives of two Terminations end in *is* and *ę*, *is* Masculine and Feminine, and *e* Neuter: they form the Genitive in *is* not increasing; the Ablative in *i*; the Genitive plural in *ium*; the Nominative Plural Neuter in *ia*; as, *hic & hac mitis*, & *hoc mite*; Genitive *mitis*, &c.

These Adjectives, *acer*, *alacer*, *celeber*, *campester*, *equester*, *pedester*, *celer*, *saluber*, *sylvester*, *volucer*, *September*, *October*, *November*, *December*, are either of three Terminations, in *er*, *is* and *e*; or of two, in *is* and *e* only, and form the Ablative in *i*, the Genitive plural in *ium*, the Nominative plural Neuter in *ia*; as, *hic acer*, *hac acris*, *hoc acre*; or, *hic & hac acris & hoc acre*, Gen. *acris*, &c. An Adjective of any other ending is of one Termination, and of all the three Genders, and makes the Ablative in *e* or *i*; the Genitive plural in *ium*; the Nominative plural Neuter in *ia*: as, *hic hac hoc felix*, Gen. *felicis*, &c. *hi & hatres*, & *hac tria*, Gen. *trium*, Dat. *tribus*, &c.

Obf.

Obs. Some Adjectives of the third are also of the first and second; as, *hilaris hilare*; or, *hilarus hilara hilarum*.

Some Adjectives are undeclined, as *frugi, nequam, tot, quot, aliquot, quotquot, totidem, quatuor*; and all the Cardinal Numbers except *unus, duo, tres*, and the Compounds of *centum*; as, *ducenti ducenta ducenta*, &c.

Of the comparing of Latin Adjectives.

The *Comparative* is made in Latin by adding the Terminations *ior* and *ius* to the Genitive Root of the *Positive*: *ior* is Masculine and Feminine, *ius* Neuter, both of the third Declension, and form the Genitive in *ōris*, the Ablative in *e* or *i*; the Genitive plural in *um*, not *ium*; the Nominative plural Neuter in *a*, not *ia*; as, *niger*, Gen. *nigri*; *hic & hac nigrior & hoc nigrius*, Gen. *nigrioris*, &c. so *felix*, Gen. *fælicis*; *hic & hac fælicior & hoc fælicius*, Gen. *fælicioris*, &c. The *Superlative* is formed by adding the terminations *issimus* *issima* *issimum* to the Genitive Root of the *Positive*; as, Gen. *fælic-is*, *hic fælicissimus, hac fælicissima, hoc fælicissimum*. But if the *Positive* end in *er*, the *Superlative* is formed from the *Nominative*, by turning *er* into *errimus*; as, *niger, nigerimus*; *acer, acerrimus*, &c.

The Adjectives *facilis, humilis, similis, gracilis, docilis, agilis*, form the *Superlative*, by turning *ilis* into *illimus*, as *facillimus, humillimus*, &c.

Po-

Positives in *dicus*, *ficus*, *volus*, *liquus*, are compared by turning *us* into *entior* and *entissimus*; as, *beneficus*, *maledicus*, *benevolus*, *vaniloquus*; *beneficius*, *beneficentior*, *beneficentissimus*, &c. Positives in *us* pure are seldom compared, but by adding the comparative Particle *magis*, and the Superlative Particle *maximè* to the Positive, which every other Positive may also have: as, *arduus*, *magis arduus*, *maximè arduus*; so, *magis durus*, or *durius*; *maximè durus*, or *durissimus*, &c. A Letter or a Syllable is called *pure* when a Vowel goes before it, and *impure* when a Consonant goes before it.

Some Positives are irregularly compared; as, *bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*; *malus*, *pejor*, *peissimus*; *magnus*, *major*, *maximus*; *parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*; *nequam*, *nequior*, *nequissimus*; *vetus*, *veterior*, *veterrimus*.

Some Positives have only the Comparative in use; as, *adolescens*, *adolecentior*; *juvenis*, *junior*; *senex*, *senior*. Some have only the Superlative in use; as, *inclytus*, *inclytissimus*; *meritus*, *meritissimus*.

In some the Positive is not in use; as, *inferior*, *infimus*; *interior*, *intimus*; *exterior*, *extimus* vel *extremus*; *superior*, *supremus* vel *summus*; *posterior*, *postremus*; *ulterior*, *ultimus*; *prior*, *primus*; *proprior*, *proximus*; *ocior*, *ocysissimus*, &c.

Multus has not the Comparative save in the Neuter Gender, which is *plus*; the Superlative is *plurimus-a-um*. *Plus* is used as a Substantive in
the

the singular Number, and in the plural Number it has *hi & he plures & hec plura*, Gen. *plurium*, Dat. *pluribus*, &c. *Ipsissimus* from *ipse* is said. Some proper Names being put for some remarkable Quality in the Persons so called, are catachrestically compared, as *Neronior* from *Nero*.

Adjectives derived of Substantives are called *possessive Adjectives*; as *regius* from *Rex*, *dominicus* from *Dominus*, &c. A possessive Adjective signifies the same as the Genitive of the Substantive from which it is derived; as, *Regius* of a King, *Dominicus* of the Lord. There are some possessive Adjectives in *osus*, which signify abundance of the Thing, whence they are called *frequentative Possessives*; as from *ventus ventosus*, full of Wind or windy; from *lapis lapidosus*, full of Stones or stony, &c.

There are some in *eus*, which usually signify the Matter of which any thing is made, and therefore called *material Possessives*; as from *lignum ligneus*, from *aurum aureus*, from *argentum argenteus*, &c. These Material Possessives are usually formed in English by adding *en* to the Substantive; as, *Wood*, *wooden*; *Gold*, *golden*: so *poculum aureum*, a golden Cup, or a Cup of Gold.

Obs. In English the Substantive it self is often used as a possessive Adjective before another Substantive; as a Church-man, a School-boy, &c.

Obs. No incomparable Adjectives have the Vocative either in English or Latin, because they always speak of, (but the Vocative is always spoken to) as, a, the,
 D this,

this, that, these, those, all, every, &c. *hic, ille, omnis, quidam, &c.*

There are a few Adjectives, commonly called Pronouns, peculiarly declined, thus;

N.S.	gen.	dat.	acc.	abl.	N.pl.	gen.	dat.	abl.	acc.
<i>hic</i>	<i>hujus</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>hunc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>horum</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hos</i>	
<i>hac</i>	<i>hujus</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>harum</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>has</i>	
<i>hōc</i>	<i>hujus</i>	<i>huic</i>	<i>hoc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hec</i>	<i>horum</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hec</i>	
<i>is</i>	<i>ejus</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>eum</i>	<i>cō</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>eorum</i>	<i>iis</i>	<i>eos</i>	
<i>ea</i>	<i>ejus</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>earum</i>	<i>iis</i>	<i>ead</i>	
<i>id</i>	<i>ejus</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>cō</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>eorum</i>	<i>iis</i>	<i>ea</i>	
<i>qui</i>	<i>cujus</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quem</i>	<i>quo</i>	<i>qui</i>	<i>quorum</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quos</i>	
<i>que</i>	<i>cujus</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>qua</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>quarum</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quas</i>	
<i>quod</i>	<i>cujus</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quo</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>quorum</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>que</i>	

Istic is compounded of *iste* and *hic*: Nom. *istic* *istac* *istoc* vel *istuc*, Acc. *istunc* *istanc* *istoc* vel *istuc*; Nom. and Acc. plu. Neuter, *istac*. We often use *is* for *iis*. The Interrogative *quis* *qua* *quod* vel *quid*, is declined like *qui* *qua* *quod*. *Qui* is used in the Abl. singular for all the three Genders. The Poets use *queis*, and sometimes *quīs*, for *quibus*.

The Compounds of *quis*, *aliquis*, *ecquis*, *nequis*, *siquis*, have *qua* instead of *que* in the Feminine singular, and Neuter plural; as, *aliquis aliqua aliquod* vel *aliquid*, Nom. plu. *aliqui aliqua aliqua*. *Quisquis* is not used in the Feminine, and in the Neuter it is *quidquid* or *quicquid*, Gen. *cujuscujus*, &c.

The Adjective must be conformed to its Substantive in Gender, Number and Case, as *vir bonus*, *mulier bona*, *animal bonum*.

A Table of the Genders of Latin Substantives.

n of the 1st.	f	on of the 3d.	m	es of the 5th.	f	us odis	m
a of the 3d.	n	o inis	f	is idis	f	us uis	f
a plural	n	o onis	m	is inis	m	us untis	f
e of the 1st.	f	ar	n	is eris	m	us of the 4th.	m
e of the 3d.	n	er of the 2d.	m	is itis	f	aus	f
x plural	f	er of the 3d.	m	is eos vel ios	f	bs,ls,ms,rs,	f
i singular	n	or	m	is is	f	ns monosyl.	f
i plural	m	ur	n	os of the 2d.	m	ns plurisyl.	m
c, l	n	as of the 1st.	m	os of the 3d.	m	ps monosyl.	f
um	n	as of the 3d.	f	us of the 2d.	m	ps plurisyl.	m
an, in	m	es of the 1st.	m	us eris	n	ys	f
en enis	m	es increasing	m	us oris	n	t, u, y	n
en inis	n	es is	f	us uis	n	x monosyl.	f
on of the 2d.	n	es plural	f	us udis, utis	f	x plurisyl.	m

Exceptions from the foregoing Rules.

1 Hic hadria, cometa, planeta. *2* Hic sal, sol, mugil, strigil. *3* Hic peten. *4* Hæc sindon, icon. *5* Hic cardo, ordo, margo, turbo, homo, nemo. *6* Hæc talio, legio, ratio, and all Verbals in io. Hæc caro carnis. *7* Hic salar. *8* Hæc diameter. *9* Hoc cadaver, iter, uber, ver, verber, tuber, spinther, cicer, fiser, piper, papaver, gingiber, juger. *10* Hæc arbor; hoc cor, ador, æquor, marmor. *11* Hic fur, fursur, turtur, vultur. *12* Hic as affis, and all in as antis; hoc vas vasis, erysipelas, artocreas, pancreas. *13* Hæc merces, compes, seges, tages, quies; hoc æs eris. *14* Hic colas, acinaces; hoc cacoethes, hippomanes. *15* Hi antes, lemures. *16* Hic dies, and its compounds. *17* Hic lapis. *18* Hic axis, anguis, aqualis, callis, caulis, collis, canalis, cassis, falcis, fustis, follis, ensis, mensis, orbis, piscis, postis, sentis, torris, veltis, vermis, anguis, and assis with its compounds, (as centussis, bessis) and all in nis not increasing. Hic glis glivis. *19* Hæc arctos, eos; hoc chaos, melos. *20* Hæc cos, dos, arbos; hoc os oris, & os ossis. *21* Hæc domus, humus, alvus, colus, vanus, antidotus, byssus, abyssus, diametrus, dialectus, diphthongus, erimus, papyrus, methodus, with all other compounds of *δο*: hoc pelagus, vulgus. *22* Hic lepus. *23* Hic mus, hæc tellus. *24* Hæc acus, domus, ficus, manus, porticus, tribus; hæc idus. *25* Hic chalybs. *26* Hic dens, mons, sons, pons. *27* Hæc juglans. *28* Hic gryps. *29* Hic botrys, amphibrachys, tribrachys. *30* Hic grex, & calx the heel. *31* Hæc fornax, smilax, halex, supellex, tomex, vibex; and all in anx, inx, ix, except hic calix, fornix, phœnix, varix.

Obs.

Obs. There are some Masculines used sometimes in the Feminine Gender; as, *margo*, *linter*, *dies* in the singular Number, *ales*, *anguis*, *canalis*, *finis*, *cinis*, *pulvis*, *clunis*, *atomus*, *specus*, *penus*, *rubus*, *barbitos*, *forceps*, *adeps*, *serpens*, *limax*, *rumex*, *tradux*, *obex*, *imbrex*, *forfex*, *cortex*, *filex*, and some others, rather to be observed in reading than imitated.

Obs. There are some Feminines sometimes found in the Masculine Gender; as, *talpa*, *dama*, *palumbes*, *corbis*, *torquis*, *volucris*, *grus*, *fus*, *scrobs*, *stirps*, *larix*, *varix*, *lynx*, and some others to be observed in reading.

Obs. The Neuter *Vulgus* is sometimes Masculine, and the Masculine *Sal* is sometimes Neuter.

Nouns that are principally said of the Males are Masculine; as, *hic*, *lanista*, *rabula*, *lix*, *advena*, with many other Verbals in *a* of the first Declension; and national Nouns, as, *hic Arabs*, *Thrax*, &c. yet these following Nouns admit a Feminine Adjective when they are said of the Female-kind; namely, *Antistes*, *affinis*, *augur*, *auctor*, *auspex*, *adolescens*, *artifex*, *bos*, *civis*, *cliens*, *canis*, *comes*, *conjux*, *custos*, *contubernalis*, *dux*, *exul*, *hares*, *hospes*, *hostis*, *infans*, *interpres*, *judex*, *juvenis*, *miles*, *municips*, *obses*, *parens*, *patruius*, *popularis*, *princeps*, *sacerdos*, *satelles*, *testis*, *vates*, *vindex*, *vigil*; most of which are really Adjectives of the common Gender.

Obs. We usually speak of *Epicens* as if they were natural Neuters, without regard to either Sex, but only

only to such a species or kind of thing, and then they follow the Gender of their Termination; as, hic milvus, anser; hæc vulpes, proles, soboles, persona; hoc scortum, mancipium, jumentum, animal, &c. But if the Epicen have an Adjective with it, proper to one Sex only, then the Adjective must be conformed to the Gender of that Sex, and not to the Gender of the Termination; as, Elephantus grvida, not gravidus, lest it might seem to be said of the He-*Elephant*, that he was big with young, which were absurd and monstrous. But when we speak of one Sex distinct from the other, without an Adjective, we add mas for the Male, and Femina for the Female; as, aquila mas, piscis femina.

Obs. The Personal Substantives ego and tu, and all proper Names being Individuals, have no real or common Nature to be qualified or determined by Adjectives, and therefore are not properly of any Gender; but when an Adjective is joined with them, it always belongs to some common Substantive suppress'd; as, ego qui, tu quæ: here qui is meant of some common Substantive of the Male-kind understood, and quæ of some common Substantive of the Female-kind.

Obs. The Names of Winds are Masculine, because their common Substantive Ventus is of the Masculine Gender. Proper Names of Mountains are usually Masculine, because their common Name Mons is Masculine. Proper Names of Rivers are Masculine, because their common Name Fluvius is Masculine; and sometimes Feminine, because Lacus or Aqua are suppress'd: but if the Termination be Neuter, the

Neuter Flumen is usually understood. Proper Names of Towns or Villages are called Feminine, because their common Substantive Urbs or Villa is usually understood; as, hæc Roma: but if the Termination be Neuter, their common Name Oppidum is understood; as, hoc Londinum: and if the Termination be Masculine, the Masculine Pagus is understood; as, hic Sulmo: yet all Names of Towns in os or us of the second, and on of the third, are Feminine, as Corinthus, Babylon, &c.

Obs. Sometimes a common Substantive, whose Gender differs from the Gender of the Termination of the proper Name, is suppress'd; as, Londinum pulchra, where Urbs is understood. Names of Countries and Islands are Feminine, because the Feminines Regio, Terra or Insula, are understood, as hæc Ægyptus, &c.

Obs. Less common or inferiour Nouns have often the Adjective of their more common or superiour Nouns joined with them, as sola Bubo. Names of Trees are usually Feminine, because their more common or superiour name Arbor is Feminine; as hæc Laurus, &c. yet all in ster are Masculine; as, hic Oleaster, &c. Acer, Robur, Siler, Suber, are Neuter.

Names of Gems or Jewels often have a Feminine Adjective, because the superiour Substantive Gemma is understood; as, hæc Chrystallus, Smaragdus, Sappirus, &c. Names of Birds and Herbs are sometimes Feminine, because their superiour Substantives Avis and Herba are Feminine; as, hæc Halcyon, Hyssopus, Nardus, &c. but if their Terminations be Neuter, the Adjective is usually Neuter; as, hoc Ixybum, &c. Obs.

Obs. All proper Names that have a Neuter Termination, have usually a Neuter Adjective, except proper Names of Males which are always Masculine, and proper Names of Females which are always Feminine.

Obs. All undeclined Nouns are Neuter; as, hoc, nil, nihil, pondo, fas, nefas, Argos, epos, &c.

Of Nouns differing in some Cases from the common Type or Form.

In the first Declension Nouns in *ās*, *ēs* and *ē*, are thus declined.

	Nom.	voc.	gen.	dat.	acc.	abl.	
Thom	as	<i>ā</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	am or <i>ān</i>	<i>ā</i>	In the plural Number they follow the common form of Nouns in <i>a</i> of the first Declension.
Anchis	es	<i>ē</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ēn</i>	<i>ē</i>	
Penelope	e	<i>ē</i>	<i>ēs</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ēn</i>	<i>ē</i>	

Greek Nouns in *a* of the first, may have also the Accusative *ān*; as *Maia*, Accus. *Maiam* or *Maian*. *Anima*, *dea*, *filia*, *liberta*, and some other Females in *a* of the first, have *ābus* rather than *is* in the Dative and Ablative plural, to distinguish them from their Males in *us* of the second; as, *dominus domina*, *socius socia*, *asinus asina*, *mulus mula*, *equus equa*, *famulus famula*, &c.

Obs. In the Poets *āi* is sometimes used in the Genitive instead of *ē*; as *aulai* for *aulæ*, *pictai* for *pictæ*.

Obs. The Antients sometimes used the Greek Genitive *ās* in Nouns ending in *ra*, and a pure; as, *terra*, Gen. *terras*; *familia*, Gen. *familias*: which last is

still retained after *pater* and *mater* ; *as*, *paterfamilias*, *waterfamilias*.

The Genitive plural *arum* is often contracted into *um*, especially by the Poets ; as *Calicolúm* for *Calicolarum*, *Æneadúm* for *Æneadarum*.

Nouns of the first in *as*, *es* and *e*, do often end in *a* ; as, *tiaras* or *tiara*, *poetes* or *poeta*, *Anchises* or *Anchisa*, *grammatica* or *grammatica*, &c.

Many Nouns in *es* of the first Declension are also declined by the third ; as, *Aristides*, *Orestes*, *Psalmes*, *Ecclesiastes*, &c. There are many Femines of the first Declension seldom ever used in the singular Number ; as, *Nona*, *Nuptia*, &c. There are some Nouns used only in some Cases ; as, *dicam*, *dicas* ; *repetundarum*, *repetundis* ; *inficias*, *ingratis*.

*Of Nouns differing from the common Form
in the second Declension.*

Nouns in *us* and *us* of the second Declension turn *us* and *os* into *e* in the Vocative ; as, *Dominus*, *Menelaos*, Voc. *Domine*, *Menelae* : but *filius* and *genius*, and all proper Names of Men in *ius*, form the Vocative in *i*, by casting away *us* ; as, *Laurentius*, *Horatius*, *Georgius* ; Voc. *Laurenti*, *Horati*, *Georgi*, &c. The Adjective *meus* makes *mi* in the Vocative. *Deus* makes *Deus* in the Vocative, and in the Nominative plural *Di* rather than *Dei* ; and in the Dative and Ablative *Diis* rather than *Deis*, &c. The Noun *Panthus* is a
Con-

Contraction of *Panthoos*; and the Vocative *Panthū* a Contraction of *Panthoe*.

Greek Nouns of the second may have also the Greek Accusative singular *ōn*, and the Greek Genitive plural *ōn*; as, *periodus*, Accusat. *periodum* or *periodon*; *Georgica*, *Georgicorum* or *Georgicon*.

There are a few Greek proper Names in *ōs*, which have the Vocative like the Nominative, and all the other Cases in *ō*; as, *Androgeos*, Voc. *Androgeos*, Gen. *Androgeo*, Dat. *Androgeo*, &c. They are also regularly declined by the second; as, Gen. *Androgei*, Dat. *Androgeo*, Acc. *Androgeon*, &c. They are also declined by the third; as, *Androgeo Androgeonis*, Dat. *Androgeoni*, Acc. *Androgeonem* or *Androgeona*, &c.

In Nouns that end in *ius* and *ium*, the Poets often omit one *i* in the Genitive for the Verse sake; as, *Antonius*, *peculium*, Gen. *Antoni*, *peculi*, for *Antonii*, *peculii*.

Most natural Neuters of the second in *us* or *as*, end also in *um* or *on*, but one of them more commonly used than the other; as, *baculus* or *baculum*, *cælus* or *cælum*, *fræus* or *frannum*, *porrus* or *porrum*, *rastrus* or *rastrum*, *sibilus* or *sibulum*, *jocus* or *jocum*, *locus* or *locum*, *barbitos* or *barbison*, *Tartarus* or *Tartaron*, *Pergamos* or *Pergamon*, &c.

The Genitive plural *orum* is often contracted into *um*, especially by the Poets; as, *Deum* for *Deorum*, *sestertium* for *sestertiorum*, &c.

There are several Nouns in *us* of the second seldom ever used in the singular Number; as, *cc-lus*,

lus, frenus, rastrus, &c. There are others seldom ever used in the plural Number ; as, *virus, pelagus, vulgus, &c.*

There are several Nouns in *um* seldom ever used in the singular Number ; as, *tartarum, sibilum, jocum, locum, vasum, avernum, &c.* Others seldom ever used in the plural Number ; as, *epulum, caelum, delictum, jugerum.*

There are several Nouns of the second in *us*, which are also of the fourth ; as, *domus, colus, cornus, laurus, pinus*, and some others. *Domus* is declined thus ; Nom. *domus*, Voc. *domus*, Gen. *domi* vel *domus*, Dat. *domui*, Accus. *domum*, Abl. *domo* ; Nom. plu. *domus*, Voc. *domus*, Gen. *domorum* vel *domuum*, Dat. *domibus*, Acc. *domos* vel *domus*, Abl. *domibus*. *Chaos* and *melos* have in the Dative and Ablative singular, *chao, melo* ; they are not used in other endings.

*Of Nouns differing from the common Form
in the third Declension.*

Amussis, tussis, sisu, vis, ravis, buris, securis, cucumis, Tyberis, and all Greek Nouns in *is* not increasing, form the Accusative in *im* only, the Ablative in *i* only.

Several Nouns in *is* not increasing, have *em* or *im* in the Accusative, and *e* or *i* in the Ablative : the most usual of which are *puppis, febris, cannabis, clavis, pelvis, pestis, turris.*

Neuters in *al alis, ar aris*, and *e*, have *i* in
the

the Ablative, and *is* in the Nominative Plural, and *ium* in the Genitive ; as, *animal, calcar, sedile, &c.*

Obs. *The Ablative singular had of old e or i indifferently : Hence these Ablatives, rure vel ruri, imbre vel imbri, fine vel fini, igne vel igni, amne vel amni, &c.*

Nouns in *es* and *is* not increasing in the Genitive singular, have *ium* in the Genitive plural, except *vates, panis, juvenis, canis*. Plurals in *es* make *ium* in the Genitive plural, except *lemures, celeres, calites, proceres, opes, primores*.

These Monosyllables, *as, cor, cos, dos, faux, glis, lis, mas, mus, nix, nox, os, vas, vis*, and *caro, cohors, imber, uter, venter*, and many national Names in *as* and *is*, and all Latin Monosyllables ending in two Consonants, and all Nouns in *ns*, make *ium* in the Genitive plural, except *parens* a Parent.

Obs. *Most Nouns in as of old had ium ; as, civitatum for civitatum.*

The Substantive *bos* makes *bœvis* in the Genitive, Genitive plural *bœum*, Dative *bœbus*, and rarely *bubus*.

Greek Neuters in *ma* make *is* rather than *ibus* in the Dative and Ablative plural ; as, *Thema, Poema, &c.*

Names of Feasts of the third have *ium* in the Genitive plural, and sometimes *iorum* of the second ; but in the rest of the Cases are of the third only ; as, *Bacchanalia, Bacchanalium vel Bacchanaliorum, Dat. Bacchanalibus, &c.*

Neuters in *e* have sometimes *e* in the Ablative, chiefly in the Poets ; as Ablat. *cœleste, mare, for cœlesti, mari.*

The Adjectives *memor* and *vigil* make only *memori vigili* in the Ablative singular, and *memorum vigilum* in the Genitive plural.

The Adjectives *supplex, complex, inops, consors, dives, compos, impos*, and the Compounds of *facio* in *fex*, and of *capiō* and *caput* in *ceps*, have *um*, not *ium*, in the Genitive plural ; as, *artifex, artificum ; princeps, principum ; præcep, præcipitum, &c.*

Juvenis, senex, pauper, sospes, puber, and the Compounds of *pes*, as *bipes, loripes, &c.* have *e* only in the Ablative, and *um*, not *ium*, in the Genitive plural.

The Adjectives *vetus, uber, degener, congener, bicorpor, tricorpor*, have *um*, not *ium*, in the Genitive plural ; and *a*, not *ia*, in the Nominative plural Neuter ; as, *vetera, veterum, &c.*

Obs. When Adjectives of the third Declension are turned into proper Names, they make *e* only in the Ablative ; as, *Juvenalis, Martialis, Fœlix, Clemens.*

The Genitive plural *ium* is often contracted into *um* ; as, *cadum* for *cadium*, *quiritum* for *quiritium*, *serpentum* for *serpentium*, &c.

Alitum is found in the Poets for the Genitive plural *alium*.

There are some Nouns of the third seldom ever used in the plural Number ; as, *vas vasis, &c.* and others seldom ever used in the singular Number ; as, *primores, mœnia, &c.*

There

There are some Nouns of the third used only in some Cases ; as, Gen. *spontis*, Abl. *sponte*, Fem. Nom. and Acc. plu. *grates*, Fem. Gen. *impetis*, Abl. *impete*, Fem. *Hæc fors*, Abl. *forte*.

Prex, *vix*, *ops*, *daps*, *verber*, *juger*, are not used in the Nominative singular.

Mille the Substantive is not declined in the Singular ; in the Plural it has *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*.

Obs. The *Antients* have often *eis* or *is* in the Accusative plural, instead of *es*, especially when the Genitive plural ends in *ium* ; as, *urbeis*, *omneis*, or *urbis*, *omnis*, &c.

Of Greek Nouns of the third Declension differing from the common Form.

Greek Nouns of the third in *ās*, *ēs*, *īs*, *ys*, *eus*, and *pūs*, usually form the Vocative by casting away *s*, (in *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *y*, *eu*, *pū*) as, *Pallas Pallantis*, *Ulysses*, *Paris*, *Thetys*, *Orpheus*, *Oedipus* ; Voc. *Palla*, *Ulysse*, *Pari*, *Thety*, *Orpheu*, *Oedipu* : and sometimes the Vocative is like the Nominative ; as, *Pallas Palladis*, *Socrates*, *Paris*, *Chlamys*.

Greek Nouns of the third increasing, have (besides the Latin Terminations) the Greek Genitive *ōs*, the Accusative *ā* ; the Genitive plural *ōn*, and the Accusative plural *ās* : as, *Heros*, Gen. *herois* vel *heroos*, Acc. *heroem* vel *heroa* ; Gen. plural *heroon* vel *heroon*, Acc. *heroes* vel *heroa*.

But Greek Nouns in *is* increasing by *eos* or *ios*, form the Greek Accusative singular from the Nominative,

minative, by turning *is* into *yn*, and the Accusative plural into *eis* : and in the Latin Form they make the Genitive in *is* not increasing, the Accusative in *im*, the Ablative in *i*, the Genitive plural in *ium* ; as, Nom. *Syntaxis*, Gen. *Syntaxis*, *Syntaxeos* vel *Syntaxios*, Acc. *Syntaxim* vel *Syntaxin*, Abl. *Syntaxi* ; Gen. plu. *Syntaxium*, *Syntaxeon* vel *Syntaxion*, Acc. *Syntaxes* vel *Syntaxeis*.

Obs. *A Noun is said to increase when the Genitive singular has more Syllables than the Nominative ; as, Nom. ser-mo, Gen. ser-mo-nis, &c.*

Greek Nouns in *ys* increasing by *ys*, make the Accusative *yn*, the Ablative *y* ; as, *Thetys*, Acc. *Thetyn*, Abl. *Thety*.

Some Greek proper Names of the third in *eus* and *pūs*, are also declined by the second, except the Vocative, which is always of the third, (by casting away *s*) as, *Orpheus*, *Achilleus*, *Ulysses*, *Perseus*, *Oedipus*, *Melampus*, &c.

Obs. *When Greek Nouns in eus are declined by the second, the Diphthong eu is divided ; as, Nom. Orpheüs, Gen. Orphei, Dat. Orpheo, Acc. Orpheum vel Orpheon, Abl. Orpheo : but by the third thus, Nom. Orpheus, Voc. Orpheu, Gen. Orpheos, Dat. Orphei, Acc. Orpheas ; Gen. plu. Orpheon, Acc. Orpheas.*

Obs. *In Nouns in eus declined by the second, the Poets sometimes contract the Genitive ei into i ; as, Achilli, Ulyssi, for Achillei, Ulyssei. Some of those in eus are also declined by es is ; as, Nom. Achilles, Gen. Achillis, Dat. Achilli, &c. So Perseus*
 sis,

sis, Ulysses Ulyssis, &c. but we do not say, Orphes Orphis.

Greek proper Names of Females in *ō* form the Genitive in *ūs*, and the rest of the Cases in *ō*; as, *Echo*, Voc. *Echo*, Gen. *Echū*, Dat. *Echō*, Acc. *Echō*, &c. Some of them are also declined by *onis*; as, *Dido*, *Didus* vel *Didonis*, &c.

Obs. The Greek Terminations of Cases are almost all Poetical, and seldom used in Prose where a Latin Termination is in use.

Nouns differing from the common Form in the fourth Declension.

In the fourth Declension *arcus*, *acus*, *lacus*, *portus*, *questus*, *querens*, *specus*, *ficus*, *tribus*, make *ūbus* in the Dative and Ablative Plural. *Jesus* makes *Jesum* in the Accusative; in the Vocative and all the other Cases *Jesu*.

Nouns in *ū* are undeclined in the singular Number, and in the plural they make *ua*, *um*, *ibus*; but *vern* has *ūbus* rather than *ibus*.

Obs. In the Poets *uis* is sometimes used in the Genitive singular for *us*; as, *anuis* for *anus*, *senatus* for *senatus*.

Obs. There are some Nouns of the fourth declined also by the second; as, *laci*, *querci*, for *lacus*, *quercus*.

Obs. The Poets often contract the Genitive plural *uum* into *um*; as, *currūm* for *curruum*, &c.

Nouns differing from the common Form in the fifth Declension.

Nouns of the fifth are seldom used in the Genitive, Dative and Ablative plural, except *di* and *res*, yet others may be used in these Cases when occasion requires.

Obi. *Res, spes, fides*, make *ei* in the Genitive singular.

Of the declining of Compound Nouns.

A Compound Noun is usually declined like the simple Noun; as, *triumvir triumviri*; yet the Adjective *exsanguis* has *exsanguis* in the Genitive, not *exsanguinis*: so the Compounds of *manus* are of the second, though *manus* be of the fourth; as, *centimanus, unimanus*: so *capricornus* of *cornu*. *Angipertus* is declined both by the second and fourth.

If the Compound consist of two entire Nominatives, they are both declined, as *respublica rempublicam*, &c. so *jusjurandum jurisjurandi jurisjurando*, &c. but in *alteruter, leopardus, rosmarinus*, the latter part is usually declined; yet *alteriusutrius*, and *rosmarini*, are also found in some Authors.

If the Compound consist of an Oblique Case and a Nominative, the Nominative is only varied; as, *tribunusplebis, tribunusplebis*, &c. so *senatusconsultum, senatusconsulti*; *jurisperiti*; *paterfamilias, patrisfamilias*, &c.

Of

Of Latin VERBS.

THE several Persons of Latin Verbs are expressed by various Terminations, of which there are four Forms called the four *Conjugations*.

That part of the Verb which goes before the Termination is the *Root*: there are two Roots in Verbs, the *Present* and the *Perfect* Root: the Tenses of the Present Root are the present, imperfect and future Indicative, the present and imperfect Subjunctive, and the Imperative: The Tenses of the Perfect Root are the perfect and pluperfect Indicative, the perfect, pluperfect and future Subjunctive.

Obf. *All Verbs are of one Conjugation in the Tenses of the Perfect Root. Some Verbs are irregular in the Tenses of the Present Root; but in the Tenses of the Perfect Root there is not one irregular Verb.*

The Terminations of Verbs are distinguished into two Forms, *Active* and *Passive*.

In the Active Form or Voice the first Person singular usually ends in *o* or *m*; the second in *ās*, *ēs* or *īs*; the third in *at*, *et* or *it*; the first Person plural in *āmus*, *ēmus* or *īmus*; the second in *ātis*, *ētis* or *ītis*; the third in *ant*, *ent*, *unt* or *int*: but in the present Indicative of the fourth Conjugation, the second Person singular is *is*, the first Person plural *imus*, the second Person plural *itis*.

In the Passive Form the first Person singular usually ends in *ar*, *er*, *or*; the second in *āris*, *ēris*, *īris*;
E

iris; the third in *ātūr, ētūr, itūr*; the first Person plural in *āmūr, ēmūr, imūr*; the second in *āmīni, ēmīni, imīni*; the third in *antur, entur, untur*: but in the Future Indic. of the first Conjugation, and pres. Indic. of the third Conjugation, the second Person singular is *ēris vel ēre*; and in the present Indicative of the fourth Conjugation the third Person singular is *itūr*, the first Person plural *imūr*, the second *imīni*.

Obs. In the second Person singular Passive are is often used for aris, ere for eris, ire for iris; as, *vocaris vel vocare, doceris vel docere, &c.*

The Tenses of the Present Root.

First Conjugation. The Active Voice.

	Pr.ind.	Imp.ind.	Fut.ind.	Pr.subj.	Imp.subj.	Imperative.
Voc	o	ābam	ābo	eam	ārem	
	as	abas	abis	es	ares	ā vel āto
	at	abat	abit	et	aret	āto
	amur	abamur	abimur	emur	aremur	
	atis	abatis	abitis	etis	aretis	ātē v. ātoite
	ant	abant	abunt	ent	arent	anto.

The Passive Voice.

Voc	or	ābar	ābor	er	ārer	
	aris	abaris	aberis	eris	areris	ārē vel ātōr
	atur	abatur	abitur	etur	aretur	ātōr
	amur	abamur	abimur	emur	aremur	
	amini	abamini	abimini	emini	aremini	amini
	antur	abantur	abuntur	entur	arentur	antor.

Second Conjugation. The Active Voice.

Pr.ind. Imp.ind. Fut.ind. Pr.subj. Imp.subj. Imperative.

Doc	eo	ēbam	ēbo	eam	ērem	
	es	ebas	ebis	eas	eres	ē vel ōto
	et	ebat	ebit	eat	eret	ēto
	emus	ebamus	ebimus	eamus	eremus	
	etis	ebatis	ebitis	eatis	eretis	ēte v. ētote
	ent	ebant	ebunt	eant	erant	ento.

The Passive Voice.

Doc	eor	ēbar	ēbor	ear	ērer	
	eris	ebaris	eberis	earis	erēris	ēre vel ētor
	etur	ebatur	ebitur	eat	eretur	ētor
	emur	ebamur	ebimur	eamur	eremur	
	emini	ebamini	ebimini	eamini	eremini	emini
	entur	ebantur	ebuntur	eantur	erentur	entor.

Third Conjugation. The Active Voice.

Leg	o	ēbam	am	am	ērem	
	is	ebas	es	as	eres	ē vel ūto
	it	ebat	et	at	eret	ūto
	imus	ebamus	emus	amus	eremus	
	itis	ebatis	etis	atis	eretis	ūte vel ūtote
	unt	ebant	ent	ant	erant	unto.

The Passive Voice.

Leg	or	ēbar	ar	ar	ērer	
	eris	ebaris	eris	aris	erēris	ēre vel ūtor
	itur	ebatur	etur	atur	eretur	ūtor
	imur	ebamur	emur	amur	eremur	
	imini	ebamini	emini	amini	eremini	imini
	untur	ebantur	entur	antur	erantur	untor.

Fourth Conjugation. The Active Voice.

	Pr.ind.	Imp.ind.	Fu.ind.	Pr.subj.	Imp.subj.	Imperative.
Aud	io	iebam	iam	iam	irem	
	is	iebas	ies	ias	ires	ī vel ito
	it	iebat	iet	iat	ires	ito
	imus	iebamus	iemus	iamus	iremus	
	itis	iebatis	ietis	iatis	ireris	ite vel itote
	iunt	iebant	ieht	iant	arent	iunto.

The Passive Voice.

Aud	ior	iebar	iar	iar	irer	
	iris	iebaris	ieris	iaris	ireris	ire vel itor
	itur	iebatur	ietur	iatur	iretur	itor
	imur	iebamur	iemur	iamur	iremur	
	imini	iebamini	iemini	iamini	iremini	imini
	iuntur	iebantur	iehtur	iantur	irentur	iuntor.

The Tenses of the Perfect Root in the Active Voice.

	Perfect indicat.	Plu.ind.	Per.subj.	Plu.subj.	Fu.subj.
Vocav	i	eram	erim	issem	ero
	isti	eras	eris	isses	eris
Docu	it	erat	erit	isset	erit
	imus	eramus	eramus	issemus	erimus
Leg	istis	eratis	eratis	issetis	eritis
	erant vel ere	erant	erint	issent	erint.

The Tenses of the Perfect Root in the Passive Voice are made by sum, and the Participles of the Preter Tense; as,

Per. Ind.	Plu. Ind.	Perf. Subj.	Plu. Subj.	Fut. Subj.
<i>fu</i>	<i>fuera</i>	<i>fuero</i>	<i>fuisset</i>	<i>fuero</i>
<i>fuisse</i>	<i>fueras</i>	<i>fuero</i>	<i>fuisset</i>	<i>fuero</i>
<i>fuit</i>	<i>fuera</i>	<i>fuero</i>	<i>fuisset</i>	<i>fuero</i>
<i>fuimus</i>	<i>fuimus</i>	<i>fuimus</i>	<i>fuimus</i>	<i>fuimus</i>
<i>fuisse</i>	<i>fuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>
<i>fuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>
<i>fuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>

Every Verb must have a Nominative Case of the Subject before it, either express'd or understood.

The Verb must always be conformed to the Nominative Case of its Subject in Number and Person; as, *ego voco, tu vocas, ille vocat, nos vocamus, vos vocatis, illi vocant.*

Every Verb of an Active Signification admits after it the Accusative Case of its Object; as, *voco Petrum, doceo Discipulum, lego Librum, audio Praeceptorem, &c.*

Every Verb of a Passive Signification admits after it the Ablative of the Doer with the Preposition *a* or *ab*; as, *vocor a patre, doceor a praepatore, liber legitur a me, audior ab avo, &c.*

The Thing to which any Adjective or Verb is applied, must be put in the Dative Case after the applied Word; as, *utilis mihi, do tibi, &c.*

Obs. Some Words are of their own Nature more applicable than others; namely, *Adjectives and*

Verbs by which Profit or Loss, Good or Evil is signified.

Of the Latin Participles.

The Participles of the Present Root.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
<i>Pr. inf. act.</i>	<i>ārē</i>	<i>ērē</i>	<i>erē</i>	<i>irē</i>
<i>Pr. inf. pass.</i>	<i>ārī</i>	<i>ērī</i>	<i>erī</i>	<i>irī</i>
<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>ans</i>	<i>ens</i>	<i>ens</i>	<i>iens</i>
<i>Ger. Part.</i>	<i>andus</i>	<i>endus</i>	<i>endus</i>	<i>iendus</i>
	Voc	Doc	Leg	Aud

There is one Participle of the Perfect Root.

Vocav	}	<i>isse</i> , the Perfect Infinitive Active.
Docu		
Leg		
Audiu		

The Supine has a Root of its own.

The Participles of the Supine Root.

Vocat	}	<i>um</i> the Supine.
Doct		<i>us</i> preter Participle.
Lect		
Audit		<i>urus</i> future Participle.

Obs. The Infinitive Participles are undeclined Substantives of the Neuter Gender and singular Number, and may (like other undeclined Nouns) be of any Case, according as the Word that goes before or follows after does require. Every Infinitive admits the
Accu.

Accusative Case of the Subject before it ; as, me vocare, te docere, puerum legere, nos audire, vos vocari, pueros doceri, &c. The Present Participle is a regular Adjective of one Termination. The Supine Participle is the Accusative singular of the Verbal Substantive in us of the fourth Declension, and follows Verbs of Motion ; as, abeo vocatum, &c. The Gerund Participle, the Preter Participle, and the Future Participle, are regular Adjectives in us a um, of the first and second Declension.

The Participles are usually englished as in this Example.

<i>Vocare</i>	to call.	<i>vocavisse</i>	to have called.
<i>vocari</i>	to be called.	<i>vocatum</i>	to call.
<i>vocans</i>	calling.	<i>vocatus</i>	called.
<i>vocandus</i>	to be called.	<i>vocaturus</i>	to or about to call.

Obs. The Present Infinitive Active, the Perfect Infinitive Active, the Supine, the Present Participle, and the Future Participle, are usually of an Active Signification, and admit the Accusative Case of their Active Verbs after them ; as, vocare patrem, vocavisse patrem, vocatum patrem, vocans patrem, vocaturus patrem.

Obs. The Present Infinitive Passive, the Preter Participle, and the Gerund Participle, are of a Passive Signification, and admit the Ablative with the Preposition a or ab after them ; as, vocari à patre, vocatus à patre, vocandus à patre : but the Dative is more frequently used after the Gerund Participle

ciple than the Ablative with the Preposition à or ab; as, *amandus mihi* rather than *à me*.

Obs. The Verbal in *io* is of an Active Signification, and of the Supine Root, and was antiently an Active Participle; as, *curatio hanc rem*, Plaut. but now it has the Genitive of its Object after it, seldom ever the Accusative; as, *lectio librorum*, not *lectio libros*.

Obs. There is another Participle commonly called the Verbal in *bundus*, of an Active Signification, and admits after it the Accusative Case of the Object; as, *vitabundus classem*, *populabundus agros*.

Obs. There are, besides these Participles, several other Verbals, as the verbal Substantives in *or* and *trix* of the Supine Root, which are of an Active Signification, and admit the Genitive of their Object after them. The Verbal in *or* is Masculine, and signifies he that does a thing: The Verbal in *trix* is Feminine, and signifies she that does a thing; as, *Doctor* he that teacheth, *Doctrix* she that teacheth.

Obs. There are also several verbal Adjectives of an Active Signification, as those in *ax* and *ivus*, and many others of no certain Form.

All verbal Adjectives of an Active Signification admit after them the Genitive of their Object instead of the Accusative; as, *Cometa est significativus belli*; *Tempus edax rerum*, &c.

There are other verbal Adjectives in *ibilis*, usually of a Passive Signification, which admit after them the Dative of the Doer; as, *pax fuit optabilis mihi*, &c.

Of Deponent Verbs.

There are many Verbs in or which were antiently both of an Active and Passive Signification, and therefore called *Common Verbs*; but they have, for the most part, put off their Passive Signification, and therefore called *Deponent Verbs*: they retain all the Participles and other Verbals, except the present and perfect Infinitive Active, and are all of an Active Signification, except the Gerund Participle, and the Verbal in *bilis*, which are Passive: the Preter Participle is usually Active, and sometimes Passive. Examples: *Populus, populari, populans, populandus, populatum, populatus, populaturus, populabundus, populabilis, populatio, populator, populatorix, populatus, ut, m.*

Obs. There are some Deponent Verbs that have also the Active Form in *o*; as, *populo* or *populor*, *assentio* or *assentior*, &c.

Obs. Verbs of the first Conjugation have usually *avi* in the Perfect Tense, and *atum* in the Supine. Verbs of the second have usually *ui* in the Perfect Tense, and *itum* in the Supine. Verbs of the 3d have no General Rule. Verbs of the 4th have, for the most part, *ivi* in the Perfect Tense, and *itum* in the Supine.

Obs. There are no Neuter Verbs in English besides the Verb Substantive *am*, nor in Latin besides *sum*; and some Verbs formed from Adjectives, which may be resolved by the Verb *sum* and the Adjective from which the Verb is derived; as, *albeo*, i. e. *sum albus*, I am white, &c.

The

The Verb Sum conjugated.

Pr. Indic.	sum	ēs	est	sūmus	estis	sunt
Imp. Ind.	eram	eras	erat	eramus	eratis	erant
Fut. Ind.	ero	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erunt
Pr. Subj.	sim	sis	sit	sīmus	sitis	sint
Imp. Subj.	essem	esses	esset	essemus	essetis	essent
Imperat.		es esto	esto		este vel estote	sumo
Perf. Ind.	fui, &c.					
Pr. Infin.	esse :					
Fut. Part.	futurus.					

Obs. The present Participle ens is seldom ever express'd in Latin, but very often understood.

Possūm is conjugated thus ; Pr. Indic. possūm potes potest, possūmus potestis possunt ; Imperf. Indic. poteram poteras, &c. Fut. Indic. potēro poteris poterit, poterimus poteritis poterunt ; Pres. Subj. possim possis, &c. Imperf. Subj. possēsses, &c. Perf. Indic. potui, &c. Pr. Infin. posse ; Pr. Part. potens : it has no Imperative.

Obs. Prosum takes in d where the Persons of sum begin with e ; as, prosum prodes prodest, prosumus prodestis profunt, &c.

Obs. The Verb sum has after it the Nominative of the Predicate, or Thing said of the Nominative of the Subject ; as, sum vir, fui puer, ero senex.

Obs. All the Participles of sum have the same Case after them as they have before them ; as, scio me esse puerum ; sum futurus vir, &c.

Obs. All the Compounds of sum may have a Dative after them, but possūm only the Dative of the Inf-

Infinitives; as, multa desunt mihi; at possum vivere.

Obs. The Verb do and its Compounds of the first Conjugation, have the Syllable da every where short, except when it is the last Syllable; as, do dās dāre dātum, circundo circundās circundāre circundātum.

Obs. Verbs in io and ior, of the third Conjugation, form the following Tenses thus;

Pr. Indic. *io is ie imus iris iunt*
ior eris itur imur imini iuntur

Cap

Imp. Subj. *erem eres eret eremus eretis erent*
erer ereris eretur eremur eremini erentur

Pres. Infin. active *cap-ere*; Pres. Infin. Pass. *cap-i*:

In all the other Tenses and Participles they are of the fourth Conjugation.

Obs. The Passive of facio is fio, and is regularly formed by the Active Form of the fourth Conjugation, except the Imperfect Subjunctive fierem fieres, &c. and the Present Infinitive fieri.

The Verb *fero* is of the third Conjugation, and in the following Tenses is thus conjugated.

Pr. Indic. *Fero fers fert ferimus fertis ferant*
feror feris fertur ferimur ferimini feruntur

Imp. Subj. *ferrem ferres ferret ferremus ferretis ferrent*
ferrer ferres ferretur ferremur ferremini ferrentur

imper. *fer vel ferto ferto ferte vel fertote ferunto*
ferre vel fertor fertor ferimini feruntor

Perf. Ind. *tuli, &c. Sup. latum, Pr. Infin. act. ferre. Pr. Inf. pass. ferri.*

Volq

Volo a Verb of the third Conjugation, with its Compounds *nolo* and *malo*, are irregular in the following Tenses.

Present Indicative.

<i>Volo</i>	<i>vis</i>	<i>vult</i>	<i>volūmus</i>	<i>vultis</i>	<i>volum</i>
<i>Nolo</i>	<i>nonvis</i>	<i>nonvult</i>	<i>volūmus</i>	<i>nonvultis</i>	<i>nolum</i>
<i>Malo</i>	<i>māvis</i>	<i>mavult</i>	<i>malūmus</i>	<i>mavultis</i>	<i>malum.</i>

Present Subjunctive.

<i>velim</i>	<i>velis</i>	<i>velit</i>	<i>velimur</i>	<i>velitis</i>	<i>velint</i>
<i>nolim</i>	<i>nolis</i>	<i>nolit</i>	<i>volimur</i>	<i>nolitis</i>	<i>nolint</i>
<i>malim</i>	<i>malis</i>	<i>malit</i>	<i>malimur</i>	<i>malitis</i>	<i>malint.</i>

Imperfect Subjunctive.

<i>vellem</i>	<i>velles</i>	<i>vellet</i>	<i>vellemus</i>	<i>velletis</i>	<i>vellent</i>
<i>vollem</i>	<i>volles</i>	<i>vollet</i>	<i>vollemus</i>	<i>volletis</i>	<i>vollent</i>
<i>mallem</i>	<i>malles</i>	<i>mallet</i>	<i>mallemus</i>	<i>malletis</i>	<i>mallent.</i>

The Imperative is wanting, except *noli nolite*, *nolite nolite*.

Present Infinitive *velle*, *nolle*, *malle*.

Perfect Indicative *volui*, *nolui*, *malui*, &c.

Eo a Verb of the fourth Conjugation is thus conjugated.

Pres. Indic. *Eo* is *it*, *imus* *itis eunt*; Imp. Ind. *ibam* *ibas*, &c. Fut. Ind. *ibo* *ibis*, &c. Pr. Subj. *eam* *gas*, &c. Imp. Subj. *irem* *ires*, &c. Imper. *ī* vel *īto*,
īto,

ito, ite vel itote, eunto ; Pr. Infin. *ire* ; Pr. Part. *iens*, Gen. *euntis* ; Gerund Part. *eundus* ; perf. Ind. *ivi* ; Sup. *itum*. *Queo* is conjugated like *eo*.

Obs. The Persons of *sum* that begin with *es*, are sometimes used for the same Persons of *edo* to eat ; as, *es* for *edis*, *est* for *edit*, *essem* for *ederem*, &c. *estur* is said for *editur*. *Ausim*, *faxim*, are said for *audeam*, *faciam*.

Obs. Some Verbs are only used in some Persons or Tenses, as *en* or *ecce* for *vide*, *cedo cedito* for *dā*, *apāge apagēte* for *abi abite*. *Quæso quæsumus* ; *ave*, *avēte*, *avetote*, *avebis*, *avēre* ; *salve*, *salvēto*, *salvēbis*, *salvēre*. *Defit* for *deest*, *has defiet*, *defiat*, *desieret*, *desieri*. *Sci* is not said, but *scito* ; *fi* is not said, but *fio*. *For*, *dor*, *fer*, *der*, are not said in the simple Verbs, but only in their Compounds. *Infit* for *cœpit* : *ovāt*, *ovans* : *fōrem*, *fōres*, *fōret*, *forent*, for *essem*, *esses*, &c. *fore* for *futurum esse* : *Heus* for *audi* or *audite*.

Pr. Indic. *Aio ais ait, aiunt* ; Imperf. *aiabam*, &c. Pr. Subj. *aias aiat, aiatis aiant* ; Imperat. *ai* ; pres. Part. *aiens*. Pr. Indic. *Inquto vel inquam, inquis, inquit, inquitur, inquitur* ; Imper. *inquebat, inquebant* ; Perf. Indic. *inquisti* ; Fut. *inquies, inquires* ; Imperat. *inque inquito*.

Obs. *Odi*, *cœpi*, *memini*, are not said in the Tenses of the present Root, except the Imperative *memento mementote*. *Memini* and *odi* are used both for the present and perfect Tense : *odi* has the Participles *osus osurus*, *so exosus*, *perosus*, all of an active Signification : and *cœpi* has *cœptus*, of a passive Signification.

nification. *Odio* *odivi* *odire*, &c. are sometimes found: so *cœpio*. *Orior* has always the Infinitive *oriri* of the fourth.

Obs. *Vapulo*, *væneo*, *exulo*, *nubo*, *liceo*, *fio*, are of an active Form, but of a passive Signification. Some Verbs are of different Conjugations, but of the same Signification; as, *excelleo* *excellere*, or *excello* *excellere*, &c.

Obs. These are Abbreviatures; *sis* for *si vis*, *sodes* for *si audes*, *caplis* for *cape si vis*, *sultis* for *si vultis*, *eccum* *eccam* for *ecce eum* *ecce eam*, *ellum* *ellam* for *ecce illum* *ecce illam*.

Of the Latin PARTICLES.

There are few Primitive Adverbs in Latin, besides the Negative Particles *haud*, *non*, *ne*; all the rest (commonly called Adverbs) being Abbreviatures for several Words: but there are many Derivative Adverbs derived of Adjectives, and are variously formed, sometimes in *è* from Adjectives of the second Declension, and are usually marked with an Accent, for Distinction sake; as, *placide* from *placidus*, to distinguish it from the Vocative *placide*: Sometimes they end in *ter* or *ter*; as, *difficulter*, *duriter*, &c. Oftentimes the Neuter Gender of the Adjective is used adverbially in the Termination of the Nominative; as, *facile*, *melius*, *parum*, *multum*, &c. and sometimes in the Ablative *o*; as, *sedulo*, *cirò*, &c.

Adverbs are usually joined with Verbs; as, *audio diligenter, lego bene*: and often also with Adjectives; as, *valde bonus, magis durus, nimium longus, &c.*

Obs. The Adverbs *non* and *ne* go always before the Verb in Latin, but the English Particle *not* goes always after the Verb or its Auxiliary; as, *non amo, I love not.*

Obs. The Negative Particle *ne* goes before the Imperative or Subjunctive; as, *ne facito, or ne facias*; but *non facito* is not usual.

Of the Latin Prepositions.

Some Prepositions have the Accusative after them, and some the Ablative, and some the Accusative or Ablative.

The Accusative Prepositions are *ad, apud, ante, adversus, adversum, cis, citra, circa, circum, circiter, contra, erga, extra, intra, infra, inter, juxta, ob, penes, per, pone, post, prater, propter, secundum, secus, supra, trans, versus, ultra*; as, *ad patrem, apud me, ante diem, &c.*

Obs. The Preposition *versus* is usually put after its Accusative, and sometimes before it; as, *Romam versus, versus hostem, &c.*

The Ablative Prepositions are *a, ab, abs, absque, cum, coram, clam, de, e, ex, pra, pro, palam, sine, tennus*; as, *a puero, ab homine, abs te, &c.*

Obs. *Clam* is found with the Accusative in Terence and Plautus.

Tenus comes always after its Ablative singular or plural ; as, *umbilico tenus, inguinibus tenus, &c.*

Obs. *Tenus* is for the most part used with the Genitive plural, especially if the plural Substantive be a thing whereof there are a pair, or two of a kind ; as, *lamborum tenus, crurum tenus, labiorum tenus, corporum tenus.*

Obs. *a* is used before Consonants, and *ab* both before Vowels and Consonants ; *abs* before *t*, and sometimes before *q* : as, *a torgo, a latere* ; *ab Carthaginensibus, ab duabus, ab Jove* ; *abs te, abs quovis homine.*

In, sub, super, subter, are used either with the Accusative or Ablative.

Obs. *In* with the Accusative signifies into, against, upon, among, towards : *In* with the Ablative signifies in, at, upon. *Sub* with the Ablative usually signifies under, but with the Accusative it has various Significations ; as, *sub noctem*, a little before Night ; *sub finem*, about the End. *Super*, with the Accusative, signifies on, upon, above, beyond or besides ; with the Ablative it signifies concerning : as, *super tumulum*, upon the Tomb ; *super hac re*, concerning this matter. *Subter* is usually joined with the Accusative, rarely with the Ablative ; as, *subter præcordia, subter densa testudine.*

Obs. When Prepositions have no Case express'd after them, they are commonly marked with the Mark of an Adverb ; as, *post, antè, &c.*

Obs. Verbs compounded with Prepositions, have often after them the Case of the Preposition ; and some-
times

times the same Preposition is also repeated after them :
*as, magos adiit, urbem invasit, nostra interest te
 esse Romæ, in Galliam invasit ; inter hominem
 & belluam hoc maxime interest ; abduxit se ab
 omni reipublicæ cura.*

Obs. When the Preposition *cum* is with these Ab-
 latives, *me, te, se, nobis, vobis, qui, quo, quibus,*
it is joined after them ; as, mecum, tecum, &c.

All Prepositions depend upon Verbs or Adje-
 ctives ; *as, molam pro te, optimum inter vos, &c.*

Obs. Though in the Natural Order a Conjunction
 goes always before the following Sentence, yet *enim,*
autem, quoque, vero, are always placed after the
 first Word in the Sentence : The Enclitic Particles
que, ve, and ne the Interrogative, are always join-
 ed to the end of the first Word in the Sentence. The
 last Syllable of the Word to which the Enclitic Parti-
 cles are joined, is usually mark'd with an acute Accent,
 to shew that it must be then pronounced loudest, and
 likewise to distinguish the Enclitic Particles from the
 like Endings of other Words ; *as, pater patérque,*
ego egóne, ille illéve.

Obs. There are some Particles called Syllabical
 Adjections, which are never used but in Composition
 with other Words ; *as, am, di, dis, re, se, con,*
which are compounded before Words ; as, amburo,
diduco, concors, &c.

Dem is compounded after *is ea id,* in all Cases ;
as, idem eadem idem, Gen. ejusdem, &c. Dam
and cunque after *qui quæ quod,* in all Cases ; *as,*
quidam quicunque, Gen. cujusdam cujuscunque, &c.

Note, m before d is usually turn'd into n ; as, eundem quendam, for eundam quemdam, &c. Quē is compounded after uter utra utrum, and quis qua quid, in all Cases ; as, uterque quisque, Gen. utriusque cujusque, &c. Piam, nam, quam, after qui qua quid in all Cases ; as, quispiam, cujuspian, &c. Met after ego, tu, sui, in all Cases ; as, egomet, &c. Tē after tu and te, as tute, rete. Cē after hic hac hoc in all Cases ending in c or s pure ; as, hicc hisce, &c. Pte after the Ablatives mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, and sometimes after meo, tuo, &c. as, meapte, suapte, &c. The Verbs vis and libet are not Syllabical Adjections, yet they are compounded after uter and qui qua quod quid ; as, qui-vis cujusvis, quilibet cujusbet, &c.

Of a SENTENCE.

A Sentence is a Construction of Words where there must be always a Verb and the Nominative Case of the Subject ; for in every Sentence there is something said of another, but nothing can be said of another without a Verb, and there can be no Verb without the Nominative Case of the Subject. That which is said of any thing is called the *Predicate* ; that of which the Predicate is said, is called the *Subject* : The Substantive of the Predicate comes properly after the Verb *am* or its Participles, and therefore it's called the *Substantive* or *Copulative* Verb, because it couples the Substantive of the Subject and Predicate together. The

The Substantive of the Predicate must always be in the same Case with the Substantive of the Subject : Hence the Verb *sum* must have a Nominative after it, because it has a Nominative before it ; and its Infinitives *esse* and *fuisse* the Accusative after them, because they have the Accusative before them ; and its Adjective Participles *ens* and *futurus* the same Case after them they have before them, that is, the Case in which they are themselves : as, *ego fui infans, sum puer, sum futurus vir, cupio me esse doctum, scio me fuisse ignarum, &c.*

Obs. The Substantive of the Predicate comes often after other Verbs and their Participles, by a suppression of *sum* or its Participles : Hence, Passive Verbs of calling, making, seeming, esteeming, and many others, admit the Nominative of the Predicate after them, and the Accusative of the Predicate after their Passive Infinitives, and the same Case after their Preter Participles and Gerund Participles which they have before them, that is, the same Case their Substantives are in : as, *vocor Petrus, cupio me vocari Petrum, sum vocandus Petrus, utor homine vocato Petro ; fio doctus, cupio me fieri doctum ; dicor sapiens, videor probus.* Hence all such Passive Verbs as admit the Predicate after them, may be also called Copulative Verbs.

Obs. Whatever Substantive or Adjective comes after any Verb or Participle, it is the Predicate after it, if it belong to the Substantive of the Subject before it.

Obs. When *esse* or any other Infinitive that admits

the Accusative of the Predicate after it, comes after any Verb, if the Nominative before the Verb, and the Accusative before the Infinitive be the same Substantive, then the Accusative before the Infinitive is elegantly suppress'd, and the Accusative of the Predicate after it turned into the Nominative; as, cupio me esse bonum, cupio esse bonus; volo me vocari Petrum, volo vocari Petrus, &c. But if the Accusative be express'd before the Infinitive, the Predicate after it must be in the Accusative; as, spero te fore doctum, not doctus.

Obl. If the Infinitive esse, or other Infinitive that admits a Predicate after it, depend upon any Word that is not in the Nominative Case, then the Predicate after the Infinitive must be in the Accusative, though the Accusative of the Subject be not express'd before it; as, utor amico cupiente esse doctum, not doctus: yet the Dative is in some Authors found after esse, if a Dative go before it, which is a Grecism rather to be noted than imitated; as, non mihi licet esse negligentem, for negligentem.

Obl. If the Infinitive be the Nominative before the Verb, the Predicate after it must be in the Accusative, not in the Nominative, though the Accusative before it be not express'd; as, esse bonum conducit reipublicæ, not esse bonus.

Obl. Though the Predicate Substantive comes naturally after the Substantive of the Subject, yet it is often otherwise, especially in the Poets: and therefore to know which is the Subject, and which the Predicate, observe that the Predicate is always a more common or more universal Substantive than the Subject, or is at least equal

to it, as in this Sentence, Nobilitas sola est atque unica Virtus: Here I know *virtus* after *est* is the Nominative of the Subject before it, and *nobilitas* before it is the Nominative of the Predicate after it, because Nobility is a more general Substantive than Virtue; for every Virtue is a Nobility, but every Nobility is not a Virtue, namely, Nobility of Birth or Title without Virtue: therefore the Sentence must be reduced to the natural Order thus, Virtus est sola atq; unica Nobilitas, Virtue is the sole and only Nobility. So likewise if the personal Substantives, I, thou, we, ye, or any proper Name, be found after a Copulative Verb, and a common Noun before it, the common Noun is the Predicate: for if I say, a Boy am I, a Youth art thou, a Man is Peter, it is not natural Predication; and therefore it must be reduc'd to the natural Order thus, I am a Boy, thou art a Youth, Peter is a Man.

Obs. In imperative and interrogative Sentences the Subject comes after the Verb, and the Predicate comes after the Subject; as, be thou a Man, art thou a Boy?

Obs. Every Verb active may be resolved into the Verb *sum* and the Participle of the present Tense, and every Verb passive into the Verb *sum* and the Participle of the preter Tense; as, *voco* or *sum vocans*, *vocor* or *sum vocatus*, &c.

Obs. Every Sentence may be divided into Subject and Predicate: the Nominative of the Subject with what depends upon it or upon its Dependants, is the Subject of the Sentence; the Verb, with what depends upon it or upon its Dependants, is the Predicate of the Sentence; as, *Atræa virgo ultima coelestium, reliquit terras cæde madentes.*

Obf. When the Predicate is of a different Number or Gender from the Subject, Authors sometimes conform the Copulative Verb or Participle to the Number and Gender of the Predicate, not of the Subject; but then they usually, though not always, put the Copulative Verb or Participle after the Predicate; as, *amantium ira amoris redintegratio est*, Ter. Here the Copulative Verb *est* is conformed to the Predicate *redintegratio* of the singular Number, not to its Subject *ira* of the plural Number. *Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda*, Cic. Here the Copulative Participle *dicenda* is conformed in Gender to the Predicate *stultitia*, not to the Subject *error*.

How to turn an active Sentence into a passive, and a passive into an active, the Sense remaining the same.

Change the Accusative of the Object after the active Verb into the Nominative of the Subject, and turn the active Verb into a passive conformed to that Nominative in Number and Person, and turn the Nominative before the active into the Ablative with the Preposition *a* or *ab* after the passive; as, *ego lego Virgilium*, *Virgilius legitur à me*; and contrariwise change the Ablative with the Preposition into the Nominative, and the passive Verb into an active conformed to that Nominative, and the Nominative before the passive into the Accusative after the active; as, *ego audior à praeceptore*, *praeceptor audit me*.

Obf. The Ablative of the Doer after Passives is sometimes express'd by the Accusative with *per*, and sometimes by the Dative, which may be also changed

into the Nominative. All other Words continue as they were in the Active, except the Accusative of the Predicate, which must be turn'd into the Nominative either before or after the Verb passive: if ens be the Copulative understood, then it is a Contraction of a relative Sentence, and it must go before the Verb passive immediately after the Nominative of the Subject; but if esse be understood, then it is a Contraction of a declarative or final Sentence, and must come after the passive Verb; as, voco Petrum Apostolum, Petrus Apostolus vocatur, or Petrus vocatur Apostolus: but the Accusative after the Accusative of the Object in Verbs of teaching, asking, and some others, is not the Accusative of the Predicate, but govern'd of the suppress'd Preposition secundum, and therefore continues the same in the Passive; as, doceo te literas, tu doceris literas; rogo te sententiam, tu rogaris sententiam.

Obs. That which cannot be the Accusative of the Object after active Verbs or Participles, cannot be the Subject before their passive Verbs or Participles; whence no intransitive Verb can be said in the first and second Persons passive, because they admit only of one Accusative Case of their own Signification, which is always of the third Person; as, servio servitutem; but I cannot say, ego servior, me serviri, or sum serviendus.

Of Impersonal Verbs.

Verbs that receive not for their Nominatives the personal Substantives *ego, tu, nos, vos*, are called *Impersonal Verbs*. Some Impersonals have for their Nominatives their cognate Substantive never ex-

press'd; as, *pœnitet, piget, pudet, miseret, tædet*, and those Impersonals usually called Verbs of Nature, as *dieſcit, noctescit, vesperscit, luceſcit, grandinat, ningit, &c.* Passive Impersonals have the cognate Nominative sometimes express'd and sometimes suppress'd. All other Impersonals have usually for their Nominative an Infinitive, or a Sentence that may be contracted into an Infinitive; as, *juvat, delectat, decet, dedecet, oportet, licet, libet, lubet, liquet.* All Impersonals except Passives are often used with other Nominatives of the 3d Person sing. or plural, and some of them are found in the 1st and 2d Persons; as, *istud licet, multos castra juvant, non dedecui tua jussa.* When passive Impersonals have not their Nominatives express'd, they are usually englished actively by the 3d Person plural *they*; as, *itur, they go, &c.* All other Impersonals are usually englished by *it*, and sometimes personally; as, *pœnitet me peccati, It repents me, or I repent of my Sin.*

Obs. When personal Verbs have an Infinitive, or a Sentence that may be contracted by the Infinitive for their Nominative, they are said to be taken impersonally, and may be englished by *it* before them; as, *est adolescentis majores natu vereri, It is the Duty of a young Man to reverence his Elders: but if we express the Infinitive before the Verb, then we suppress [it]; as, To reverence his Elders is the duty of a young Man.*

Of the three Gerunds.

The Gen. Accus. and Ablat. sing. of the Neuter Gender of the Gerund Participle, are often used
sub-

substantively for the Verbal in *ie*, and admit the Accus. of their active Verbs after them, like other active Participles, and then they are called the three *Gerunds* in *di do* and *dum*; as, *vocandi vocando vocandum, docendi docendo docendum*.

The Genitive Gerund is govern'd of some Substantive possess'd, or some verbal Adjective of an active Signification; as, *tempus legendi lectionem, cupidus ludendi, &c.*

The Genitive Gerund has sometimes the Genitive of the Object after it instead of the Accusative; as, *licentia diripiendi pomorum*.

The Accusative Gerund is governed of some Accusative Preposition, usually *ad*, and sometimes *ob*, *inter*, *ante*; as, *ad legendum, ob absolvendum, inter cenandum, ante domandum, &c.*

The Ablative Gerund is governed of some Ablative Preposition, especially *in*, which is often suppress'd, and sometimes *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, *pro*; as, *in scribendo epistolas, ab invidendo, de transeundo, pro vapulando, cum scribendo; Nihil agendo homines male agere discunt*.

There is sometimes a Dative Gerund, but without any Case after it; as, *ferrum habile tundendo, idoneus solvendo, &c.*

When the Accusative of the Object is express'd after the Gerunds, they may be elegantly turn'd into their Gerund Participles, and then englished like their Gerunds by the Verbal in *ing*, or by the Infinitive, without denoting Necessity of the Action. The Gerunds may be turned into their Gerund Participles by conforming

forming the Accusative to the Case of the Gerund, and the Gerund to the Gender and Number of the Accusative ; as, tempus scribendi epistolas, tempus scribendarum epistolarum ; ad scribendum epistolas, ad scribendas epistolas ; in scribendo epistolas, in scribendis epistolis.

When the verbal Substantive in ing is to be turned into Latin, it is far more elegant by the Gerunds or Gerund Participles than by the Verbal in io ; as, facultas scribendi rather than facultas scriptionis.

To know when the verbal Substantive in ing may be made by the Gerunds.

If it be the Genitive Gerund, the Preposition of or to comes before it, and the possess'd Substantive or Adjective of an active Signification before the Preposition : if it be the Accusative Gerund, to or some other Accusative Preposition comes before it, and some Verb or Adjective before the Preposition : if it be the Ablative Gerund, in or some other Preposition comes before it, with some Verb or Adjective before the Preposition : but when the Verbal in ing is the Adjective Participle, then its Substantive comes usually before it.

*The Neuter Gender of the Gerund Participle with the third Person singular of the Verb sum, or with its Infinitives, does always denote Necessity, and is not a Gerund, as some call it, but is always of a passive Signification, and has the Dative of the Doer after it like other Gerund Participles, its Substantive being the Infinitive active of its own Signification, and therefore
never*

never express'd. It may have the Accusative of the Object after it by virtue of the suppress'd Infinitive, but it is not so usual nor elegant, and therefore it is seldom used with the Accusative, but very often and elegantly without it. Examples: *Hic vobis vincendum aut moriendum est milites; petendum est mihi pacem, but more elegantly, petenda est mihi pax.* The Gerund Participles with the Verb *sum* are more usually englished by the active Form than by the passive, especially if the Dative be express'd; as, *legenda est mihi lectio*, I must read my Lesson, rather than my Lesson must be read by me. This Necessity or Duty of some Action to be done, may also be express'd in Latin by *debeo* and the Infinitive, as *debeo studere*; or by *oportet*, with the Infinitive and the Accusative before the Infinitive; as, *oportet me legere*, it behoveth me to read, or I must read.

A Sentence is either *Simple* or *Compound*: a Simple Sentence is that in which there is but one Nominative of the Subject, and one Verb: a Compound Sentence consists of two simple Sentences joined together by some conjunctive Particle or conjunctive Adjective.

The conjunctive Particle or Adjective belongs always to the Sentence that immediately follows it, which Sentence is therefore called the *Subjunctive Member* of the Compound Sentence: the other is called the *Antecedent Member*, and either is before the Subjunctive Member, or may be put before it; as, if thou be rich thou shalt have many Friends; or *thou*, thou shalt have many Friends if thou be rich.

There

There are several kinds of compound Sentences, the chief of which are a *Copulative, Relative, Interrogative, Comparative, Disjunctive, Conditional, Continuative, Declarative, and Perfective or Final.*

Of a Copulative Sentence.

A *Copulative Sentence* is that which has in it the Copulative Conjunction *and*, in Latin *&*, *atque*, *ac*, *que* : a Copulative Sentence is thus contracted; If the two Verbs said of the two Nominatives be the same, they may be turned into one Verb plural, conformed to the Nominative of the most worthy Person; (the first Person is more worthy than the second, and the second than the third) as, *ego lego & tu legis*, contracted, *ego & tu legimus*; *tu scribis & frater scribit*, *tu & frater scribitis*. If two Adjectives said of two coupled Substantives be the same, the two Adjectives are turned into one Adjective plural of the most worthy Gender, (the Masculine is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine than the Neuter) but in things without Life the Neuter Gender is counted most worthy. Examples : *Pater est mortuus & mater est mortua*, *Pater & mater sunt mortui*; *calamus est bonus & atramentum est bonum*, *calamus & atramentum sunt bona*.

If two predicate Substantives said of two coupled Substantives be the same, they may be turned into one predicate plural of the same Case; as, *Henricus fuit rex & Edwardus fuit rex*, *Henricus & Edwardus fuerunt reges*.

In the Poets the latter Nominative is sometimes turned into the Ablative and the Preposition cum with a Verb or Adjective plural; as, Juno cum Minerva tristes.

Of a Relative Sentence.

A *Relative Sentence* is that which has in it the Relative Adjective *who* or *which*, in Latin *qui quæ quod*. The Relative Adjective is so called, because it relates or repeats some antecedent or foregoing Substantive: the Relative Adjective *qui quæ quod* must be conformed to the antecedent Substantive in Gender Number and Person; as, *ego sum puer qui fregi fenestram, tu es puella quæ fregisti urnam, &c.*

The *Relative* disturbs the natural Order of the Words in the relative Member, except when it is the Nominative Case to the Verb; and therefore to find what Gender Number and Case it is in, repeat the antecedent Substantive after it, and place the Words in their natural Order and Dependence one upon another, and it will easily appear what Gender Number and Case the Relative is in: as for example, which Book I have, I have which Book; from which Town I came, I came from which Town, &c. The Relatives *who, whose, whom* do not admit the antecedent Substantive to be repeated after them, but they may be turned into *which*; I cannot in good Sense say, *who Boy*, but *which Boy*.

How to contract a Relative Sentence.

Put away the Relative Adjective *qui quæ quod*, if it be the Nominative of the Subject, and turn the Verb into the present, preter or future Participle, according as the Verb is active or passive, and conform the Participle to the antecedent Substantive in Gender Number and Case; as, *video virum qui legit epistolas*, *video virum legentem epistolas*; *scio puerum qui amatur a te*, *scio puerum amatum a te*.

If the Relative be the Accusative of the Object, turn the Sentence from active to passive, and then it will be the Nominative, which put away, and turn the passive Verb into the passive Participle as before; as, *hic est puer quem tu vocasti*, *hic est puer vocatus a te*. When *sum* is the Verb after the Relative, turn it into the Participle *ens* or *futurus*; *ens* must be always suppress'd, and the predicate Substantive after *sum* conformed to the antecedent Substantive in Case, and the predicate Adjective in Gender Number and Case; as, *lego Horatium qui est princeps poetarum*, *lego Horatium principem poetarum*; *video puerum qui est otiosus*, *video puerum otiosum*. This Contraction is the Ground of the Rule, A Substantive belonging to another Substantive is put in the same Case with it, and (seeing the Copulative Participle *ens* must not be express'd) it may be called an Immediate Predicate.

The Primitive Genitives *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, signified by their possessive Adjectives, are often the antecedent Substantives to the relative Adjective; and there-

therefore if the Relative be the Nominative, it may be put away, and the Verb turn'd into a Participle of the Genitive Case ; as, tua qui rempublicam administras interest semper vigilare, contracted, tua rempublicam administrantis interest semper vigilare ; tuum qui es simplex homo pectus nudum vidimus, contracted, tuum hominis simplicis pectus nudum vidimus.

When the Relative qui quæ quod has a Predicate after it belonging to its Antecedent, but of a different Gender, then the Relative is often conformed to the Gender of the following Predicate ; as, animal quem vocamus hominem : here quem is conformed to the Predicate hominem, not to the Antecedent animal.

When the Adjectives qualis and quantus are Relatives to talis and tantus, they are always conformed to some following Substantive in Gender, Number and Case ; as, talis sum qualem me creavit Deus ; habeo nucem tantam quantum est ovum, &c.

Of an Interrogative Sentence.

An Interrogative Sentence is that wherein there is some interrogative Adjective or Particle ; as, who, what, where ; quis, quid, ubi, an, num, utrum, &c.

When the antecedent Verb rogo or quero is express'd, the Verb in the interrogative Member must be put in the Subjunctive Mood ; as, rogo an venerit pater, quero num habeas panem. An interrogative Sentence is contracted by suppressing the antecedent Verb, and putting the following Verb in the Indicative Mood with a Point of Interrogation,

rogation, *an venit pater? habēsne panem?* Sometimes the interrogative Particle is suppress'd, and the Point of the Interrogation only is put after the Verb of the Indicative Mood; as, *audis me?*

If there be more opposite Members in the Question, we put utrum in the first place, an in the second, and vel or aut in the rest.

Of a Comparative Sentence.

A *Comparative Sentence* is that which hath in it some comparative Adjective or Adverb with the comparative Conjunction *quam*; as, *tu es doctior quam ego sum, ego scribo melius quam tu scribis.*

In every Comparison Thing is compared with Thing, or Action with Action; Thing is compared with Thing by a comparative Adjective, and Action with Action by a comparative Adverb. When Thing is compared with Thing, the Verb in the comparative Member is always sum, and is contracted by putting away the Verb sum and the comparative Particle quam, and turning the Nominative into the Ablative by a suppression of the comparative Preposition præ; as, tu es doctior me. When Action is compared with Action, the Verb after quam is not sum, but either the same Verb that is in the antecedent Member, or another: If it be the same Verb, then the Contraction is made by putting away quam and the Verb, and turning the Nominative of the Verb into the Ablative by a suppression of præ; as, ego scribo melius te: but if the Verb following quam be another Verb, then it cannot be contracted; as, ego lego melius quam tu scribis.

In a Comparative Sentence where thing is compared with thing, there is often a Relative Member following the Comparative Member, and then the Contraction may be made by the Ablative, or also by putting away the Ablative and the Relative Adjective, and putting quàm before the Verb in the Relative Member ; as, habeo librum meliorem quàm est liber ille quem tu vidisti, contracted, habeo librum meliorem libro illo quem tu vidisti ; or thus, habeo librum meliorem quàm tu vidisti.

The Verb malo admits an Ablative after it, by virtue of the Adverb magis, for it is compounded of magis and volo ; Omnibus gemmis granum hordei malum.

Of a Disjunctive Sentence.

A Disjunctive Sentence is that which has in it some Disjunctive Particle ; as, or, either, vel, aut, &c. In a Disjunctive Sentence, if the Verb be the same in both Members, it may be suppressed in the latter ; as, habes vel non habes, habes vel non.

Of a Conditional Sentence.

A Conditional or Hypothetical Sentence is that which has in it the Conditional or Hypothetical Particle si, if. Si signifying Doubt is usually joined to the Subjunctive, and often to the Indicative ; as, si facias, or si facis. Si, seeing that, or because, is joined with the Indicative only ; as, si Deus est animus, Cat. Si before quis is usually with the Indicative ;

tive; as, *deinde si cui est mens tam liberalis, ut ob-
jurgatione non corrigatur, is etiam ad plagas ne possi-
ma quæque mancipia dorabitur*, Quint. *Sin* signi-
fies but if, and is often subjoined after *si*; as, *si
illam relinquo ejus visa timeo, sin capitulor hujus mi-
nas*. Ter.

Of a Continuative Sentence.

A Continuative Sentence is that wherein there is some Continuative Particle; as, *when, whilst, since, seeing, after that, &c.* in Latin, *quando, quum or cum, dum, postquam*. A Continuative Sentence is contracted by putting away the Continuative Particle, and turning the Verb into a Participle of the present or preter Tense.

If the Nominative to the Verb of the Continuative Member be any Substantive in the antecedent Member, then the Nominative is put away, and the Verb turned into the Participle, which must be conformed to the antecedent Substantive in Gender, Number and Case; as, *dum tu ambulas meditaris*, contracted, *meditaris ambulans*.

If the Accusative after the Verb of the Continuative Member be any Substantive in the antecedent Member, it may be turned into the Nominative, by converting the Sentence from active to passive; then put away that Nominative, and turn the Passive Verb into the preter Participle, which must be conformed to the antecedent Substantive in Gender, Number and Case; as, *tra-*
didi

tradi *epistolam tuam tabellario nostro postquam pater obsignavit eam*, contracted, *epistolam tuam à patre obsignatam tabellario nostro tradidi*. But if the Nominative, or Accusative that may be turned into the Nominative, be no Substantive in the Antecedent Member, then the Nominative with the Participle is put in the Ablative, commonly called Absolute. If the Particle be *cum* or *dum*, the Participle is of the present Tense, and then *in* is suppress'd; as, *regnante Augusto natus est Christus*, Christ was born in the Reign of Augustus. But if the Particle be *postquam*, then it is the preter Participle, where *à* or *ab* (signifying *after*) is understood; as, *Oppressa libertate civitatis, nihil est quod speremus amplius*. Cic.

Though the Nominative following the Particle *postquam* be the same with the Nominative of the antecedent Verb, yet it may be put in the Ablative with the Participle of the preter Tense; as, *postquam legi epistolam tuam magnopere gaudebam*, contracted, *lecta epistola tua magnopere gaudebam*. But if the Participle be of the present Tense, it must not be put in the Ablative, though Cicero said once, *me duce id feci*; which is rather to be observed than imitated.

The Continuative Contraction may be also made by a Gerund or Gerund Participle with the Prepositions *in* or *inter*; as, *cum cœnâ hilaris esto*, *inter cœnandum hilaris esto*: or by a verbal Substantive of an active Signification with *post*; as, *postquam Pater obiit*, or *post obitum patris*: or likewise with the preter Participle; as, *postquam*

Christus natus fuit, post natum Christum, or à Christo nato, &c.

If *ens* be the Participle of the Continuative Member, it is always suppress'd, and the Predicate after it put with the Subject before it in the Ablative, or any other Case, as the Nature of the Contraction requires : *te duce ; me puero.*

Of a Declarative and Final Sentence.

A *Declarative Sentence* is that which has in it the Declarative Particle *quod*, *that* ; a *Final Sentence* is that which hath in it the final Particle *ut*, *that* : the Verb after the Declarative Particle *quod* is rather of the Subjunctive than Indicative Mood, but after *ut* the Subjunctive Mood only. A Declarative or Final Sentence is contracted by putting away *quod* or *ut*, and turning the following Nominative into the Accusative of the same Number, and the Verb into an Infinitive of the same Tense ; as, *dico quod tu es puer bonus, dico te esse puerum bonum ; oro ut des mihi panem, oro te dare mihi panem.*

In a final Sentence where the antecedent Verb is a Verb of Motion, and the two Nominatives are the same, the Contraction is more elegantly made by the Supine, or by the Genitive Gerund with the Ablatives *causa* or *gratia*, or by the Accusative Gerund with the Preposition *ad*, than by the Infinitive ; as, *eo ad Ecclesiam ut audiam concionem, auditum concionem, causa audiendi concionem, ad audiendum concionem, or audire concionem.*

In

In active and deponent Verbs, if the Verb after quod be future, the Contraction is made by the Participle in urus with esse; as, audio quod rex veniet, audio regem venturum esse. When the Supine is wanting, fore ut or futurum ut are used, and sometimes when it is not wanting; credo quod studebit, credo fore ut studeat; scio quod discas, scio futurum ut discas: but if the Verb be a future Passive, it is contracted by the Supine, and the passive Infinitive iri; as, vaticinatus est madefactum iri minus triginta diebus Græciam sanguine. Cic.

The Imperative Mood is nothing else but an Abbreviature of a final Sentence, where Verbs of Commanding or Intreating are the antecedent Verbs; as, audi me, that is, jubeo ut audias me, or precor ut audias me; miserere mei Deus, that is, precor ut miserearis mei Deus. In Imperative Sentences if we speak to those under our Power, it is usually a Command; but if to any other, especially our Superiours, it is a Request or Intreaty. In the Imperative the first Person singular and plural are wanting, because we cannot in good Sense be the Object of our own Commands or Intreaties. The third Person singular and plural of the Imperative are never used but in Commands, and then they may be Englished by let, which is a softer way of Commanding than by the Nominatives; as, scito ille, let him know, rather than know he.

When the Latin preter Participle is not with sum, it is very often translated with being before its English, and in the active Form with having; as, puer verberatus flevat, the Boy being beaten wept: homicida, oc-

ciso viro, aufugit; the Murderer fled, the Man being killed; or actively, the Murderer fled, having killed the Man. So likewise where the Latin Participle ens is understood, being may be often elegantly expressed; as, Deo duce, God being my Guide: and sometimes before the present Participle of active Verbs; as, dormiens somniavi, being asleep I dreamt. When a Common Substantive or Adjective is joined with ego, tu, nos, vos, or a proper Name, being is usually put after them; as, ego pauper, I being poor, &c. If the preter Participle of a deponent Verb be of an active Signification, then it is usually englished by having, when it is not with sum; as, alloquutus fratrem abiit, having spoken to his Brother, or after he had spoken to his Brother he went away: But when it is with sum, the English is by the perfect Tense active; as, sum loquutus, I have spoken.

The Contraction made by the Infinitive is more usually englished by that with the Nominative and the Verb, than by the Infinitive; as, gaudeo te valere, I am glad that thou art in Health. When the Verb am comes before the English of the passive Infinitive, it is made in Latin by the Gerund Participle; as, I am to be heard, sum audiendus: But when any other Verb comes before the passive Infinitive, it is usually made by the Latin Infinitive passive; as, I desire to be heard, cupio audiri.

Of the most usual Suppression in Latin, together with some other peculiar Constructions.

A Suppression or Ellipsis is the omission of some Word in a Sentence necessary to a full Construction.
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The most general Rule of Suppression is this, that whatever Word in a Sentence comes to be repeated again in the same Sentence, it is often elegantly suppress'd to avoid a Tautology, or a nauseating Repetition of the same Word; as, hæc penna est mea; hæc penna mentioned before est is understood after it: Hic liber est præceptoris; hæc the full Construction is, hic liber est liber præceptoris.

Many Substantives are elegantly suppress'd in their Adjectives, particularly homo in masculine Adjectives, and negotium for res in neuter Adjectives:

Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore:

Oderunt peccare mali formidine poenæ.

Turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor.

When the Adjectives meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, or any Genitive, are with est, having an Infinitive for its Nominative, officium, negotium, or munus, is still understood; as, meum est discere, præceptoris est docere.

When the Adjectives mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, cuja, or any Genitive is with interest and refert, the Accusative plural negotia is still understood: as, aut nostra aut ipsorum interest; Tua quod nihil refert percontari delinas.

Express'd Adjectives admit of the Construction of their suppress'd Substantives, that is, they may be the Nominative to a Verb, the Substantive to other Adjectives, the Substantive possessed, or the Substantive of the Possessor; as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.

Substantives are often put for Adjectives, and Adjectives for Substantives.

The Genitive of the Possessor is often elegantly turn'd into a possessive Adjective conformed to the possessed Substantive in Gender, Number and Case ; as, *paterna domus* for *patris domus*. When Possession is signified, the primitive Genitives *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, are usually (to avoid Ambiguity) turned into their possessive Adjectives *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester* ; as, *liber meus*, not *liber mei*, because *mei* is ambiguous, for it may be either the Genitive of *ego*, or the Genitive of *meus*. And if there be a Substantive or Adjective with the primitive Genitives *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, it is elegantly left in the Genitive alone, and the Primitives turn'd into their Possessives conformed to the possessed Substantive ; as, *Judicium tui viri eruditissimi* : Here the Sense is doubtful whether *tui* be of thee or of thy ; and therefore to avoid the hazard of mistaking, say with Pliny, *Judicium tuum viri eruditissimi*. *Noster duorum eventus ostendat utra gens sit bello melior*, Liv. Yet the primitive Genitives *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, whether alone or with an Adjective, may be elegantly used with a verbal Substantive of an active Signification, when they are the Object of the Action ; as, *amor mei*, the Love of me, or the Love wherewith another loves me ; *amor meus*, my Love, or the Love wherewith I love another : *Memo-ria tui nostra*, our Remembrance of thee ; here is both Subject and Object.

Participles of the present Tense, and other verbal Adjectives either of an active Signification, or taken in an active Sense, together with their Comparatives and Superlatives, are elegantly put for the verbal Substantive of
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the Doer in *or* and *trix*, and then they admit the Genitive of their Object after them; as, *amans patriæ*, for *amator patriæ*; *amantior patriæ*, for *major amator patriæ*; *amantissimus patriæ*, for *maximus amator patriæ*. *Profusus sui*, *doctus grammaticæ*, *consultus juris*; here the passive Participles *profusus*, *doctus*, *consultus*, are taken in an active Sense.

The verbal Substantives in *or* and *trix*, with some others, are sometimes put for the Participles of the present Tense; as, *victor exercitus*, for *vincens exercitus*; *victrix provincia*: so *victoria arma*, for *vincens arma*; *homo servus*, for *homo serviens*.

The Nominatives *ego*, *tu*, *ille*, *nos*, *vos*, *illi*, are usually suppress'd before their Verbs, except in a compound Sentence where the two Nominatives are of different Persons; as, *ego lego & tu scribis*, not *lego & scribis*. When common Fame is signified, the Nominative plural *homines* is usually suppress'd; as, *aiunt*, *dicunt*, *terunt*, *prædicant*, in English, they say.

If the Nominative before a Verb, or the Accusative after it be a cognate Substantive, then it is usually suppress'd; as *vivo*, where *vitam* is understood: but if there be an Adjective with it, then it is necessarily express'd; as, *vivo vitam miseram*.

The Construction of Words is often elegantly conformed to the Sense and Signification, not the bare Words themselves. Hence a Noun of the singular Number that includes a Plurality, commonly called a Collective Noun, may have a Verb, Adjective or Relative conformed to the plural Sense; as, *magna pars contracti vulneribus abeunt*: In this Sentence *magna pars* is meant of Men,
and

and is equivalent to *multi*, to which the *Adjective* *confecti* and the *Verb* *abeunt* are conformed. So *utraque potuere videri formosæ; vulgus ignobile quos pauperies cogit: scelus qui me perdidit; here scelus is plural for scelestus.*

A proper Name of the plural Number only, that signifies one individual thing, must have a *Verb* singular conformed to the Singularity of the Sense, not to the Plurality of the Word; as, *Soli est nomen urbis Solorum; Tungri civitas Galliæ habet fontem insignem.*

A Declarative or Final Sentence is sometimes the Nominative to a *Verb*, or the Accusative after it, or the Antecedent to the Relative, and then the Sentence is accounted for a Substantive of the neuter Gender and singular Number, to which the *Verb* or *Adjective* must be conformed; as, *gratum est quod patriæ civem populo dedisti, si facis ut patriæ sit idoneus; Qui virtute præditus est, suis rebus contentus est, quod est divitiarum proprium. Cic.*

Verbs are often suppress'd, especially the *Verb* *sum*; as, *varium & mutabile semper scemina. The Verb dico and its Participle dicens is frequently suppress'd, especially before the Infinitive of a declarative Construction; as, se noluisse.*

The *Verbs* *pœnitet, piget, pudet, tædet, miseret, miserescit,* have the Accusative of the Object with a Genitive or Infinitive governed of their cognate Nominative suppress'd; as, *pudet me tui, piget me vitæ, or vivere, &c.*

The Part or Property of any thing having an *Adjective* of Quality or Quantity with it, may be said in the

the Genitive or Ablative; as, *vir integræ vitæ*, or *integra vita*. The Adjective may likewise be joined with the Thing, and the Part or Property of the Thing put in the Ablative by a suppression of *in* or *a*; as, *vir integer vita*: and in Poetry it may be put in the Genitive for the Ablative with the Preposition *in*, or in the Accusative by a suppression of *secundum*; as, *vir integer vitæ*, or *vir integer vitam*.

The Genitive is often put after many Verbs and Adjectives for the Ablative, with the Prepositions *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in* or *pro*; some of which Prepositions were antiently used with the Genitive after the manner of the Greeks; as, *in præsentiarum*, which is still in use.

Partitive Adjectives admit after them the Ablative of the Thing parted, with the Prepositions *de*, *e*, *ex*, or the Genitive instead of the Ablative with the Preposition: as, *unus ex natis*, or *unus naturum*; *Plato optimus Græciæ*; *Cicero Romani generis disertissimus*.

The principal partitive Adjectives are numeral, comparative, superlative and interrogative Adjectives: and sometimes positive Adjectives are used partitively; as, *lanarum nigræ nullum colorem bibunt*. Partition is sometimes made by the Accusative with *inter*; as, *primus inter omnes*, or *primus omnium*.

The Genitives *nostrum* and *vestrum* are only used after Partitives, every where else *nostri* and *vestri* are used; as, *nemo nostrum*; *memor vestri*.

Adverbs derived of partitive Adjectives do likewise admit the Genitive; as, *elegantissimè omnium loquitur*.

Uter, *neuter*, *alter*, are always said of two; and in
Par.

Partition Comparatives are usually, though not always, said of two, and *Superlatives* of more than two. In *Partition* if the Gender of the Genitive plural be different from the Gender of the Substantive before the *partitive Adjective*, then the *Partitive* is more elegantly conformed to the Gender of the former Substantive than to the Gender of the Genitive plural; as, *lepus omnium animalium villosissimus*, rather than *villosissimum*; *Quid agis, dulcissime rerum?* rather than *dulcissima*.

When the Genitive plural follows a *Comparative* or *Superlative* of an active Signification, it is doubtful whether it be the Genitive of the Object, or the Genitive of *Partition*: those that would avoid Ambiguity may express the *Partition* by *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *inter*; as, *amantissimus ex amicis*, for *amantissimus amicorum*.

Some Grammarians not observing how common and elegant it is in Latin to put the Genitive for the Ablative with a Preposition, have devised more Suppressions than seem needful, particularly the Ablative numero with *e* or *ex* after *partitive Adjectives*; of which Ablative they will have the Genitive of *Partition* to be governed, but *ex numero* implies a *Multitude* or *many*, which, when the *Partition* is of two only seems not very congruous to good Sense; as, *dextra est fortior [ex numero] manuum*; the right is the stronger [of the Number] of the two Hands. Besides, when the Genitive of *Partition* is of the singular Number, *ex numero* cannot be understood in any tolerable Sense; as, *Plato optimus [ex numero] Græciæ*; Plato the best [of the Number] of Greece. which yet is but one Country.

Whenever *of* comes after *Adjectives* or *Verbs* in English,

plish, it is for the most part the Sign of a Genitive Case; which may be resolved by the Ablative with the Preposition, except when of may in good Sense be turned into about or concerning, and then it is only the Ablative with de or super.

Verbs of Accusing, Condemning, Acquitting, Absolving and Admonishing, admit the Ablative with or without the Preposition de, or instead thereof the Genitive; as, accuso te de furto, or accuso te furto, or furti; absolutus de crimine, or absolutus crimine, or criminis.

Adjectives and Verbs of Plenty or Want, with many others, admit the Ablative by a suppression of the Prepositions a, ab, de, e, ex, in; and instead of the Ablative the Genitive is very often used; as, plenus rimis, or plenus rimarum: So dignus, indignus, orbis, viduus, dives, inops, locuples, vacuus, liber, expers, &c. So Verbs; as, careo, egeo, indigeo, impleo, saturo, privo, vaen; as, careo dolore, &c. Careo has sometimes the Accusative; as, id quod amo careo.

Memini, recordor, reminiscor, obliviscor, admit the Accusative or the Ablative with de, but more frequently the Genitive; as, meministi te, or de te, or tui; obliviscor omnia, or omnium. Misereor has always the Genitive; as, Qui miseream mei debent, non delinunt invidere. Satago has always the Genitive rerum, by virtue of sat.

The Verb sum with a Dative is often elegantly used for habeo; as, est mihi liber, a Book is to me, that is, I have a Book, habeo librum.

The Verbs sum, verito, do, duco, and some others, admit a double Dative, the former of the Person, the latter

latter of the Thing, being used instead of the Accusative with the Preposition *in*; as, *fuit mihi præsidio*, for *in præsidium*; *quod aliis vitio vertis*; *ne id tibi laud duxeris*.

Some applicable Adjectives have sometimes the Genitive instead of the Dative; as, *affinis*, *fidus*, *proprius*, *similis*, *dissimilis*, &c. *Similis* with the Dative is usually said of the Likeness of outward Form, with the Genitive it is usually said of Likeness of Quality; as, *similis tibi*, and *similis tui*: but this Distinction is not always observed.

Applicable Adjectives and Verbs have sometimes the Accusative with the Preposition *ad* instead of the Dative; as, *aptus armis*, or *aptus ad arma*; *mitto tibi vel ad te literas*.

Attinet, *pertinet*, *spectat*, have always the Accusative with the Preposition *ad*; as, *hoc ad me nihil attinet*. Verbs of Motion have usually the Accusative with *ad* or *in*, and in the Poets sometimes the Dative; as, *est clamor Cælo*, for *ad Cælum*.

Adverbs derived of applicable Adjectives admit the Dative; as, *convenienter naturæ vivere*, &c.

Many Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, *ad*, *ante*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *præ*, *post*, *sub*, *super*, and *con*, admit a Dative: Of which, and other Verbs that admit of a Dative as their peculiar Case, see a Catalogue at the end of the Book.

Intransitive Verbs are sometimes used in a transitive Signification; and then they admit divers Accusatives; as *maneo* for *expecto*: *fatum manet te*; *vox hominem sonat*; *sudare sanguinem*, *rorare imbrem*, *valebant duos denarios*, &c.

Uxor,

Utor, autor, fruor, fungor, potior, vector, have usually the Ablative, rarely the Accusative; as, *utor libro, fruor luce, fungor officio, potior pace*.

The Ablative commonly called the *Sapine* in \bar{u} , is used after Adjectives or Verbs; after Adjectives the Preposition *in* is suppress'd, but we usually english it like the passive Infinitive; as, *quod optimum tactu videbitur, facies*; *do what thou thinkest best to be done*. After Verbs the Preposition *a* or *ab* is understood, and then we english it actively; as, *redeo venatu*, I return from Hunting.

Opus has often the Ablative after it by a suppression of *cum*, and then the Grammarians say it is used for the Adjective *necessarius*; as, *opus est mihi libris*, I have business with Books, or I have need of Books. The Ablative after *opus* may be also turned into the Nominative or Accusative: as, *dux nobis opus est*; *Dicis multum mihi opus esse*; *Alia quæ opus sunt para*; *Frugibus opus habent*. The Ablative of the present Participle is sometimes used after *opus* instead of the present Infinitive active; as, *opus est consulto*, for *opus est consulere*: *Opus* is never used in this Sense with any other Verb than *sum* and *habeo*, nor in any other Case but in the Nominative and Accusative singular. *Ulus* is sometimes put for *opus*; as, *ad eam rem ulus est tua mihi opera*, to that Purpose I have use of, or need of thy Help.

The Preposition *in* or *at* before *domus* and *rus*, and proper Names of Towns or Villages, is in Latin more usually suppress'd than express'd; but if it be a proper Name singular of the first or second

second Declension, then it is usually put in the Genitive by a suppression of *in urbe*; as *Londini*, for *in urbe Londini*. Sometimes proper Names of Countries or Provinces are found in the Genitive by a suppression of *in terra*; as *Aegypti*, for *in terra Aegypti*: So *domi*, *militia*, by a suppression of *in loco*. The Genitive *domi*, at home, always denotes the Place or Seat of ones Habitation, not barely a House; and therefore a Person may be at home though he be not in his House: but the Genitive *domus* signifies of a House, as in *caecumine domus*. In Motion *to*, *from*, or *by* any proper Name of a Town or Village, or *domus* and *rus*, the Prepositions *to*, *from*, *by*, are in Latin more usually suppress'd than express'd.

When an Adjective is joined with proper Names of Towns or Villages, or *domus* and *rus*, then the Prepositions are more usually express'd than suppress'd: *Domus* admits only of the Adjectives *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, *aliena*. To before *home* is always suppress'd in English; as, I go home, not to home.

In proper Names of Countries or Provinces the Prepositions are more frequently express'd than suppress'd.

Sum Roma, *Parisiis*, *Carthagine*, *domi*, *rure vel ruri*, *in Anglia*: *eo Romam*, *Parisiis*, *Carthaginem*, *domum*, *rus*, *ad vel in Angliam*: *redeo Roma*, *Parisiis*, *Carthagine*, *domo*, *rure*, *ex Anglia*: *veni Parisiis Romam*, but rather *per Parisiis*, because it is doubtful whether *Parisiis* be from or by Paris. In the

the Genitives *belli* and *toga*, *tempore* is suppress'd ; as, *gratus regi belli togaque*, grateful to the King in time of War and Peace. The Genitive *humī* is put for *in humo*, upon the Ground ; as, *Humi jacentem scelera non intrant casam*.

The Preposition for before the Cause, in or by before the Manner, for or in before the Price, are in Latin more frequently suppress'd than express'd ; as, *palleo metu*, *consilio melius vincas quam iracundia*, *Plurimos libros ære paucò emit* ; *Stat illi res centum talentis* ; *Parvo famies constat magno fastidium* ; *Vendidit hic auro patriam*.

The Comparative Adverbs *cariùs*, *viliùs*, *melius*, *pejùs*, are used with Verbs of Price, not their Adjectives ; as, *Is emit domum cariùs quam æstimabatur*.

The Genitives *tanti*, *quanti*, *pluris*, *minoris*, *tantidem*, *quanticunque*, are elegantly used after Verbs of Price, Esteeming or Valuing, instead of the Ablative ; but if the Substantive *precium* be express'd with them, they are put in the Ablative. Verbs of Esteeming admit many other Genitives ; as, *parvi*, *magni*, *minimi*, *majoris*, *maximi*, *multi*, *plurimi*, and they are sometimes put in the Ablative with or without the Preposition. Verbs of Price, *sto*, *consto*, *emo*, *redimo*, *vendo*, *loco*, *conduco*. Verbs of Esteeming or Valuing, *æstimo*, *facio*, *duco*, *pendo*, *curo*, *puto*, *sum*, *valeo*, *interest*, *refert*, *habeo*, &c. *Magni te æstimo*, &c. *Non nihilo bonam valetudinem æstimo*. *Facio* has also the Genitives *nihili*, *nauci*, *pili*, *teruncii*, *flocci*, *assis*, *hujus* ; *Eum nihili facit*, or *pro nihilo facit*.

With *before* the Instrument is almost always suppressed in Latin, but with denoting Company is always expressed; as, *cædo virgis, alo te lacte, ibo cum amicis.*

The Time *when* or *in which* is put in the Ablative by a suppression of the Preposition *in* or *de*, sometimes expressed; as, *veni domum, die tertio, mense quarto.* In English the Preposition *in* or *on* is often suppressed; *I came home the third Day, or on the third Day.*

The Space or Continuance of Time is usually put in the Accusative by a suppression of *per* or *ad*, which is often also expressed; and sometimes in the Ablative by a suppression of *in*, which is sometimes expressed. In English the Preposition *for* is often suppressed; *vixi Londini tres annos, vel tribus annis; I lived at London three Years, or for three Years.*

The Distance of Time, Place, or Measure, is usually put in the Accusative by a suppression of *per* or *ad*, and sometimes in the Ablative; *Pater est mortuus abhinc duos & viginti annos. Spatium unius jugeris absunt. Abest ab urbe tria miliaria vel tribus miliaribus. Pater tres ulnas vel tribus ulnis. Latus tres pedes or tribus pedibus.* In English the Preposition is seldom ever expressed. The Distance of Time is also expressed by *ante*; as, *ante annum, a Year ago.*

The Measure of Excess whereby any thing exceeds another, is put in the Ablative by a suppression of *a* or *ab*, signifying *by*; as, *Sesquipede est quam tu longior, He is taller than thou by a Foot and a half.*

The

The Matter of which any thing is made is put in the Ablative with the Preposition *de*, *e*, or *ex*, usually express'd; as, *imago ex are, Candelabrum factum è gemmis.*

Ut and the Verb before it, are frequently suppress'd, especially *oro*, *precor*, *quæso*, *jubeo*, *lino*, and sometimes *licet*, *possum*, *volo*; as, *venias*, for *precor* or *jubeo ut venias*, &c. And sometimes *ut* alone is suppress'd; as, *precor venias*, *licet venias*, *fac redeas*: and sometimes the antecedent Verb alone is suppress'd, especially *esto* or *fac*; as, *protinus ut redeas*, suppose thou return presently. *Opto* is always suppress'd before *utinam*; as, *utinam venias*, I wish that thou mayst come, or I wish thou come. When a Verb of the Subjunctive Mood is express'd alone, it is frequently supplied in English by *let* in the present Tense, would in the Imperfect, would have in the Perfect, would had in the Pluperfect, and shall have in the Future; as, *dicam*, let me say; *dicerem*, I would say; *dixerim*, I would have said; *dixissem*, I would had said; *dixero*, I shall have said.

Quod is often suppress'd in English, but seldom in Latin, except after *videtur* and other passive copulative Verbs; *gaudeo quod vales*, I am glad that thou art well, or I am glad thou art well; but not *gaudeo valeas*. We must not say, *videtur quod es probus*, but *videris probus*. *Magis* or *potius* is sometimes suppress'd before *quàm* and *ac*, or *atque*, after *simul*.

Esse is often suppress'd between the Subject and Predicate, and after passive copulative Verbs it is for the most part suppress'd; *dicunt te poetam*, or *dicunt te*

esse poetam. Horatius dicitur princeps poetarum, or dicitur esse princeps poetarum.

The Relative qui quæ quod is seldom suppress'd in Latin, but often in English; as, hic est puer quem amo, this is the Boy whom I love, or this is the Boy I love. The Antecedent is usually suppress'd after the Relative, both in Latin and English, and often before it; but then it is usually express'd after it, and sometimes it is suppress'd both before and after the Relative; Populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas. Terent. Quam quisque norit artem in hac se exerceat. Cicer. Scribo ad vos cum habeo qui ferat. Cic.

When the Supine or the Infinitive follows a Verb of Motion, ad is suppress'd.

When ut or ne comes after metuo, timeo, vereor, they have the Subjunctive Mood: When we fear a thing may not be which we desire, we express it by ut without ne non, or by ne non without ut; as, metuo ut impetrem, or metuo ne non impetrem, I fear I cannot obtain it: But when we fear something may be which we desire not, then we express it by ne only; as, vereor ne facias, I fear lest thou do it.

When any Noun is called a Substantive, if the same Word be also an Adjective, then that supposed Substantive is probably a real Adjective, wherein some Substantive is suppress'd; as, amicus where vir, regia where domus, aviarium where the obsolete Substantive locum, and æstiva where loca is suppress'd.

There are several Constructions found in some Latin Authors that are either Faults of Copies, or in Imitation of the Vulgar; as, absente nobis. Retulit Ajax esse Jo-

vis pronepos, is a Grecism not usual in Latin.

The future Indicative, the present and future Subjunctive, are sometimes put for the Imperative, the future Subjunctive for the future Indicative; as, respiraro si te videro. The imperfect and perfect Indicative are often put for one another: The present Subjunctive for the imperfect Subjunctive; the imperfect Subjunctive for the imperfect Indicative; the present Infinitive for all the Persons of the imperfect Indicative: but it is more probable that incipio or coepi is suppress'd before the Infinitive; as, omnes laudare for omnes laudabant, or coeperunt laudare.

When hic and ille have a reference to two Substantives mentioned before, hic repeats the latter Substantive, and ille the former; as, Quis neget Æneæ natum de stirpe Neronem, sustulit hic matrem, sustulit ille patrem? Sometimes it is otherwise; as, melior tutiorque est certa pax quàm sperata victoria: hæc in tua, illa in deorum manu est.

A Preposition with its Case is sometimes the Case after another Preposition; as, Nuncii nobis venerunt ex ante diem nonas Junias usque ad pridie Kalendas Septembris. Cic.

Some Conjunctions have the Indicative only after them, some the Subjunctive only, and some both.

Ut as, dum whilst, quippe, quin for cur non, donec so long as, quando since or seeing, quoniam, quandoquidem, quoad as long as, have the Indicative after them. Ut that, modo so that, dummodo,

dum so that, *quin* for *qui non* or *ut non*, *quo* to the end that, *quoad* until, *quavis*, *licet* for *quavis*, *cum* for *quavis*, *qui* for *quia* or *ut*, have the Subjunctive after them. *Quippe* *qui*, *donec* until, *quamquam*, *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *ni*, *nisi*, *siquidem*, *quia*, *antequam*, *priusquam*, *postquam*, *ubi* for *postquam*, admit both Indicative and Subjunctive.

Ne is put with the Subjunctive or Imperative, and only with the Indicative when a Question is asked. *Non* may be joined indifferently to the Indicative or Subjunctive, but not to the Imperative.

Interrogative Adjectives and Particles put indefinitely, that is, without asking a Question, have the Subjunctive after them; as, *Scio quid velis*.

A Common or Appellative Substantive is put indefinitely or undeterminately when it has some indefinite Adjective with it. An indefinite Adjective is that which does not define a thing particularly; as, *a*, some, certain, in Latin *quidam*, *aliquis*. In Latin the Indefinite Adjectives are seldom expressed, but left to be gathered from the Sense, whether the Substantive be put indefinitely or otherwise. When the Nominative to a Verb is taken indefinitely, it is usually put after the Verb, and in English the Particle *there* is usually put before the Verb; as, *venit ad me puer*, there came a Boy to me, but *puer venit*, the Boy came. When the Antecedent to the Relative *qui quæ quod* is a Substantive put indefinitely, then the Relative has usually the Subjunctive after it; as, *non qui argumentum narret, sed qui veteris poetæ maledictis respondeat*. *Adeo*, *ideo*, *ita*, *sic*,

sic, tot, tam, talis, tantus, and is for talis or tantus; may have ut after them with the Subjunctive; Adeone es ignarus ut hæc nescias. Cic.

Nedum in Affirmation is joined to the thing of less Moment, but in Negation it is joined to the thing of greater Value; as, Effunderem pro te sanguinem nedum pecuniam. Non effunderem pro te pecuniam nedum sanguinem. The Particles quòd and cùm are sometimes put for ex quo or postquam; as, tertius dies est quòd audiavi recitantem. Plùs, minùs, amplius, are sometimes put without a Case, and quàm understood after them; as, aberant plùs quingentos passus.

Quàm is sometimes express'd, and magis suppress'd; as, tacita semper est bona mulier quàm loquens, that is, magis bona. Quàm for quantum is elegantly put with Positives and Superlatives: Quàm is often put before possum with Superlatives: Quàm ut is elegantly put after Comparatives; Heu quàm fallaces sunt hominum spes, quam inanes cogitationes! Vehementer te rogo cures ut ex hac commendatione mihi Cuspius quam maximas quam primum quam sæpissime gratias agat. Ac or atque is sometimes suppress'd after simul. Cum answering to tum is put in the former part of the Sentence, and imports something less than tum: tum tum are used for cum tum.

Of Reciprocation.

A Substantive is said to reciprocate when it is returned or reflected back to it self in the same

Sentence. The Reciprocation of the first or second Persons is always made by the same Word ; as, *ego amo me*, I love my self : *tu amas te*, thou lovest thy self. The Reciprocation of the third Person is never made by it self, but by *sui*, *sibi*, *se* ; as, *Petrus obliviscitur sui*, *parcit sibi*, *diligit se*. In this Reciprocation *ipse* is often added to the Reciprocating Case in all the three Persons ; as, *ego amo meipsum* : and sometimes it is elegantly added to the Case to which the Reciprocation is made, but usually englished with the latter reciprocating Case ; as, *ipse curat se*, he takes care of himself. When the Possessor is reciprocated to the thing possessed, or the thing possessed to the Possessor, then the Reciprocation is made by the possessive Adjectives *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester* : *Meus* reciprocates to *ego*, *tuus* to *tu*, *noster* to *nos*, *vester* to *vos*, *suus* to the third Person ; as, *ego diligo meum*, *tu tuum patrem*, *Petrus suum*, *nos nostros*, *vos vestros*. The Reciprocation of the third Person is sometimes made by *ille*, *ipse*, *is*, or *iste*.

When there are two third Persons in a Sentence, *sui* and *suus*, to avoid Ambiguity, are usually reciprocated to the first and principal Substantive ; and *is*, *ipse*, *ille*, *iste*, to the other : and where there is no occasion of Ambiguity or Doubt, as when the first or second Person is in the Sentence, then the Reciprocation may be made by *sui* and *suus*, as also by *is*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*.

There is another Reciprocation not of the same Person to it self, but of several Persons to one another ; this is chiefly made by *mutuo*, and *invicem*, and *inter*, and some-

sometimes by alter ; as, amamus nos mutuo, we love one another : diligitis vos invicem, ye love one another : dissident inter se, they differ among themselves : amamus alter alterum, we love one the other, or one another.

How to translate in the Natural or Grammatical Order.

The general Rule of Translating is, that depending Words must follow the Words they depend upon, except Relatives and Interrogatives, which always come before the Words on which they depend, except Prepositions ; but more particularly thus. *1st*. Read the Sentence deliberately to a full Stop. *2^{dly}*. Find out the Verb, and then look for a Nominative Case of the same Number and Person. *3^{dly}*. When the Nominative is found, look if there be any Adjective, or Genitive, or an immediate predicate Substantive depending upon it ; and then see if there be any Words depending on the Dependents of the Nominative, which, with all that depends upon it, or upon its Dependents, is the Subject of the Sentence, and must be first taken. *4^{thly}*. Consider whether the Verb be active, and see if it has an Accusative after it : if it be a copulative Verb, see if it has a predicate Nominative after it ; if it be a passive, see if it has an Ablative with the Preposition *a* or *ab*, or a Dative after it : then see if there be any Words depending on the Dependents of the Verb ; which Verb, with all that depends upon it

or

or upon its Dependents, is the Predicate of the Sentence, and must be said next after the Subject. 5thly. If there be more Verbs than one in a Sentence, the first Verb must be first taken, unless it have a Relative or Conjunction before it. 6thly. In imperative, interrogative and indefinite Sentences the Verb must be taken before its Nominative. 7thly. If there be a Vocative in the Sentence, or any exciting Particle, it is taken before the Nominative. 8thly. Consider well what Words be suppress'd, and supply them. A Sentence may be so many ways translated as the Idiom of the Language into which it is translated will bear.

In English the Adjective goes always before the Substantive, and in Latin usually: but if there be any other Word depending upon the Adjective, then it necessarily follows the Substantive both in English and Latin.

The Adverb *non, not*, goes always before the Verb in Latin, but in English always after it, or at least after its Auxiliary. Prepositions and Adverbs depend upon Verbs or Adjectives.

Relatives and Interrogatives not only come before the Words on which they depend, but draw other Words in the Clause after them: And if the Nominative before the Verb be the Antecedent to the Relative, then the Relative, and its Clause depending upon the Nominative, must be taken before the Verb, as being part of the Subject of the Sentence.

*Of the artificial or elegant placing of Words
in a Sentence.*

The most general Rule is, That depending Words be put before the Words on which they depend, except the Cases of Prepositions which always come after their Prepositions ; but more particularly thus : The Verb is usually put in the last Place, the Relative before the Antecedent, the Infinitive before the Verb on which it depends, Adverbs before their Verbs : Something is usually put between the Substantive and the Adjective, as a Genitive, or a Preposition with its Case. *Cum, quia, quoniam*, and such like, have some Words put before them. The neuter Gender of Indefinite Adjectives, and of Adjectives of Quantity, and of interrogative Adjectives, with *id, nihil*, and some others, are elegantly used with the Genitive of their Substantives ; as, *multum cibi*, rather than *multus cibus*, &c. This kind of Construction is often used when something unusual or strange is signified. In all Compound Sentences the Contractions are elegantly used. The Verbs *habeo, mando, curo, conduco, loco*, and some others, have elegantly the Gerund Participles of their passive Verbs after them instead of the Verbs : The Construction is more elegant by the Gerund Participles than by the Gerunds, when the Accusative of the Object follows them. The Genitive goes always before the Ablatives *gratia, causa*, and *ergo*, and usually before *copia*.

Of

Of the Points or Stops in a Sentence.

So many Verbs as are either express'd or understood in a Sentence, so many Points there must be in it.

A *Comma* [,] is the shortest Stop, and is used after the antecedent Member of a compound Sentence, and between all Words that have not an immediate Dependence upon one another.

A *Colon* [:] is a longer Pause or Rest than a Comma, and is used after a compound Sentence, where the Sense is perfect but not finished.

A full Stop [.] is the longest Pause, and is put after every compleat Sentence where the Sense is fully finished. A *Transition* from one Period to another may come after a full Stop, and begins the next Period with a Capital; which Period, if it be wholly independent of the former, usually begins with a new Line, and is then called a Paragraph.

The Points exemplified.

*Laus tua, non tua fraus: virtus, non copia rerum,
Scandere te fecit hoc decus eximium.*

Thus converted.

*Eximium decus fecit te scandere rerum
Copia, non virtus: fraus tua, non tua laus.*

A Point of Interrogation [?] comes after a Question. A

A Point of Admiration [!] after Admiring, Lamenting, or Exclaiming; as, *ab virgo infelix!* Virg.

There is another Point brought into use, called a *Semicolon* [;] used by some between opposite Members of any Distribution or Disjunction, but it does not seem in its Use to differ from a Colon.

Of the Orthography or right-writing of the Letters in a Word.

The Letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants. A Vowel is a Letter that can be sounded alone without a Consonant: A Consonant is a Letter that cannot be sounded without a Vowel. The Vowels used in English and Latin are *a, e, i, o, u, y*; all the rest are Consonants: of which *b, c, d, f, g, k, p, t*, are called Mutes; *l* and *r* Liquids; *x* and *z* double Consonants; *x* is an Abbreviature of *cs* or *gs*, and *z* of *ds*. Two Vowels pronounced together in one continued Sound are called a *Diphthong* or compound Vowel; *ae, oe, au*, are usually Diphthongs in Latin, and sometimes *ei, eu*. In English there are many Diphthongs.

A Syllable is a distinct Sound consisting of one Vowel alone, or of a Vowel with one or more Consonants joined with it.

There are so many Syllables in a Word as it has Vowels or Diphthongs in it, except u after q, which then is accounted no Letter, as a-quā; and sometimes after g or f; as, lin-gua, sua-deo.

How

How to divide a Word into Syllables.

It is an universal Rule that we ought to write as we speak ; and therefore whatever Consonant we join with a Vowel in speaking, we must do the same in writing.

If a Consonant be between two Vowels, we usually pronounce it with the latter Vowel ; as, Wa-ter, not Wat-er, because we do not speak so : but we always pronounce x with the former Vowel, and therefore we write it so ; as, max-im, not ma-xim.

In some Words we pronounce a Consonant with the former Vowel, and therefore we must divide it so in writing ; as, Ad-am, not A-dam, because we speak it not so ; but we must divide the Latin Word A-damus, not Ad-amus, because it is not so pronounced in Latin. If the same Consonant be doubled between two Vowels, the former is always pronounced with the former Vowel, and the latter with the latter Vowel ; as, Mat-ter. If two or more different Consonants be between two Vowels, we must divide them in writing as we do in speaking ; as, Af-trea, Doc-tor, ab-domen, but not as the Grammarians ridiculously teach, A-ftrea, Do-ctor, a-bdomen, which leads from right Pronunciation.

A Mute and a Liquid after it are always pronounced with the following Vowel ; as, cele-brate : but in compound Words, where the Mute belongs to the former Part, and the Liquid to the latter Part of the Compound, then each is pronounced with its own Part ; as, Ob-lation, not O-blation.

When

When a Word is to be parted at the End of a Line, a Syllable must not be broken, but a Hyphen [-] must be put at the end of the Line to shew it is one Word. A Hyphen is usually put between two Words, when they are used as if they were one Compound; as, Counter-plea.

We usually pronounce c like s, and g like j, before e, i, or y; as, Centre, gentle, Ægypt. We usually pronounce ti like si, when another Vowel follows it; as, Condition: but if f or x go before the t, it keeps its natural Sound; as, Question.

A Capital or great Letter is only written in the Beginning of Words, yet any Word may not indifferently begin with a Capital, but only these following, viz. 1. All proper Names, and Adjectives derived of proper Names. 2. All Names of Dignities, Arts, Trades and Offices. 3. The first Word of every new Period. 4. The first Word of every Verse.

Of the Tone or Accent of Words.

A Tone or Accent is the pronouncing of one Syllable in a Word louder and longer than the rest; it is called the *acute* Syllable: all the other Syllables in a Word are pronounced lower and quicker, and are called *grave* Syllables.

Some put this Mark ['] called the acute Accent, over the Vowel of the acute Syllable, which, if universally done, would wonderfully facilitate right Pronunciation, which does wholly depend upon the knowledg of the Accent; as, *adversary*,

ry, *facúlty*, *módesty*, not *adversáry*, *facúlty*, *módesty*; for we do not pronounce them so in English.

Though Nature has plac'd an Accent in every Word of more than one Syllable, yet it is the Custom of the several Languages that determines it to this or that Syllable. The English love to accent the first Syllable; the French the last; the Latins the penult or antepenult: but this general Rule admits of many Exceptions, which Custom must teach.

There are many Words distinguished only by the Accent, as in this Sentence, *He that does accent a Syllable which bears not the áccent, discovers his Ignorance, and exposes himself.*

The Grammarians Notion of three Accents is a great Mistake; for though the Greeks have three Marks called the *Acute*, *Grave*, and *Circumflex* Accents, yet they are all three Marks of the acute Syllable, the Grave being nothing else but the Acute inverted on the last Syllable of a Word, lest it should run into the following Word. The Circumflex is a Mark of the acute Syllable, and also of Contraction.

Rules of Accenting in Latin.

In Dissyllables the former is still accented; as, *próbus*, *púrus*.

In Polysyllables, if the Penult be long, it is accented; as, *impúrus*: but if the Penult be short, then the Ante-penult is accented; as, *impróbus*; except

except *fa* in *facis* and *facit* in Compounds of *facio*, and *fit* in Compounds of *fio*; as, *calefacis*, *calefacit*, *satisfit*, not *calefacis*, *calefacit*, or *satisfit*.

The Enclitick Particles *que*, *ve*, *ne*, always draw the Accent on the last Syllable of the Word to which they are joined; as, *égo egóque*, *hábes habéne*, *ille illéve*.

In Verse if the last Syllable before the Enclitick be short, it must be pronounced short.

Of the Quantity of Syllables.

All the Vowels are naturally short, being individual Sounds; but by the Custom of every Language any Vowel may be made long by the Accent, which is nothing else but the doubling of the same Vowel in one continued Breath, and so is pronounced, tho not a written Diphthong.

A Diphthong is long, but *præ* before a Vowel is short.

A Vowel before two Consonants, or one double Consonant, is long; as, *āltus*, *āxis*, *gāza*. This Rule is usually called *Position*. *j* between two Vowels has the Vowel before it long; as, *māior*, *pēior*. In Verse one of the Consonants may be in the End of a Word, and the other in the Beginning of the following Word, to make a Position; as, *āt pins*.

But when a Mute comes before a Liquid in the same Word, a short Vowel before them is always short in Prose, but in Verse it is common, that is, short or long, as the Verse requires; as, *volūcris* or *volūcris*, &c. but if the Vowel before the Mute and the Liquid be long, it cannot be short in Verse; as, *delūbrum*,

brum, salubre. The Mute and the Liquid must both be in the Syllable with the Vowel following them; for if the Mute belong to the Vowel before it, then the Vowel is long by Position; as *abino*.

A Vowel before a Vowel is usually short; as, *Denu*: but in Greek Words it is often long; as, *aer, elegia, platēa*. The Greek Diphthong *ei* is in Latin sometimes written by *i* long, and sometimes by *e* long; as, *Thalia, Aeneas*. But if *i* or *e* before a Vowel be not from *ei*, then they are usually pronounced short in Latin; as, *idēa, Philosophia*: yet many pronounce them with the Penult long, according to the Greek Accent; as, *Idēa, Philosophia*.

Perfect Tenses and Supines of two Syllables have the former Syllable long, except *steti, tūli, bibi, dedī, scīdī*, and *fīdī*; and the Supines, *dātum, rātum, sātum, l'tum, ītum, quītum, cītum* from *cico*, but *cītum* from *cio* is long. Perfect Tenses in *ivi* have always *i* before *v* long, as *petīvi*, &c.

When the first Syllable of the perfect Tense is doubled, that and the second are short, except the second Syllable in *pepēdī*, and *cecīdī* from *cedo*.

All Supines in *utum* have the Penult long, except the Compounds of *ruo*; as, *dirūtum*. All Supines in *itum* have the Penult short; as, *monui, monitum*; except *ītum* from the perfect Tense in *ivi*; *petivi, petitum*.

Derived Words keep, for the most part, the Quantity of their Primitives, and Compounds the Quantity of their simple Words.

The Quantity of the simple Word is kept, though the

the Vowel be changed ; as, *collido* from *ledo* ; *obēdio* from *audio*. The Prepositions *a*, *e*, *de*, and *dis*, *se*, are long in Composition. *Re* is always short, except in *rēfert* for *interest*. *Pro* is short in Greek Words, and usually long in Latin Words. *Ab*, *ad*, *circum*, *in*, *ob*, *per*, *sub*, *super*, are short.

If the former part of the compound Word end in *a*, it is long ; if in *e*, *i*, *o*, or *y*, it is usually short ; as, *trādo*, *tepfacio*, *omnipotens*, *causidicus*, *quandoquidem*, &c.

In Polysyllables the Quantity of the Penult may be known by the Accent. The last Syllable of every Verse is common. The Quantities of other Syllables may be known by the Analogy of the Declensions and Conjugations, or by the Authority of the Poets.

Of a VERSE.

A *Verse* consists of a certain Number of metrical Measures called *Feet*. A Foot consists either of two or of three Syllables. Feet of two Syllables are four ; a *Spondee* consisting of two long Syllables ; *Pyrhicus* of two short ; *Trocheus* or *Choreus* of a long and a short ; *Iambus* of a short and a long. Feet of three Syllables are eight in Number, of which a *Dactyle* consists of one long and two short ; *Anapestus* of two short and a long ; *Tribrachys* of three short : the rest are not needful here, being only to speak of the more usual sort of Verses, viz. *Hexameter*, *Pentameter*, *Sapphic*, *Adonic* and *Iambic*.

Hexameter or *Heroic Verse* consists of six Feet, the four first are *Spondees* or *Dactyles* indifferently,

the fifth Foot a Dactyle, and the sixth a Spondee; as,

- o o | - - | - o o | - o o | - -

Vitta coercerat positos sine lege capillos. Ovid.

A *Pentameter* consists of five Feet; the two first Dactyles or Spondees indifferently, with a long Syllable or half-Foot, then two Dactyles with another Syllable or half-Foot; as,

- o o | - o o | - | - o o | - o o | -

Sape tibi pater est, saepe legendus avus. Ovid.

Sapphic Verse consists of five Feet; the first a *Trocheus*, the next a *Spondee*, the third a *Dactyle*, then two *Trocheus's*. An *Adonic Verse* consists of two Feet, a *Dactyle* and a *Spondee*, and is usually added after every third *Sapphic*.

- o | - | - o o | - o | - o

Integer vita scelerisque purus

Non eget Mauri jaculis, neque arcu,

Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,

- o o o | - -

Fusce, Pharetra. Hor.

Iambic Verse consists either of six Iambic Feet, or of four: that of six is called a *Trimeter Iambic*, that of four a *Dimeter*, because they antiently measured Iambic Verse by double Feet. Iambic Verse sometimes consists of all Iambic Feet; as,

- o | o - | o - | o - | o - | o -

Suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruir.

And sometimes it has a *Spondee*, *Dactyle*, *Tribrachys*, or *Anapestus* in the odd Places, that is, the first, third, &c. and a *Tribrachys* in the even Places, except the last.

If

If a *Trimeter Iambic* have an *Iambus* in the fifth Place, and a *Spondee* in the sixth, it is called a *Choliambus* or *Scaron*, much used by *Martial*; as,

Extemporalis factus est meus Rhetor.

Of Scanding Verse.

The right Measure of a Verse is known by dividing it into its several Feet; but first observe that *b* is accounted no Letter in Verse, and therefore hinders no *Elision*, makes no Position with another Consonant. The Figures of Scanding are *Eclipsis*, *Synalapha*, *Synæresis*, *Diæresis*, and *Cæsura*. *Eclipsis* is the Elision or cutting off *m* with the Vowel before it in the End of a Word, when the following Word begins with a Vowel; as,

O curas hominum, O quantum est in rebus inane. Pers.

Synalapha is the Elision of a Vowel or Diphthong in the End of a Word, when the following Word begins with a Vowel; as,

Conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant. Virg.
but *O* and *ben* are not cut off; as,

O pater, O hominum, Divumq; aterna potestas. Virg.
Sometimes the Vowel or Diphthong is kept in by the Poets; as,

Posthabita coluisse Samo hic illius arma. Virg.

Eclipsis and *Synalapha* are sometimes made in the End of a Verse, the following Verse beginning with a Vowel.

Synæresis is the Contraction of two Vowels into one

one Syllable in the same Word ; as in *enī, huic, ii, iidem, deinde, dehinc, deest, &c.*

Sint Macenates, non deerunt, Flacco, Marones. Mart.

Diæresis is when one Syllable is divided into two ; as, *Silvæ* for *silvæ*, *evoluisse* for *evoluisse*, &c.

Cæsura is when there remains a Syllable in the End of a Word after a Foot is finished ; and though the Syllable be short, yet being a *Cæsura*, it may be used long : as,

Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.

That is not accounted a good Verse wherein there is no *Cæsura* ; as,

Roma mœnia terruit impiger Hannibal armis. Enn.

Of some Figures peculiar to the Poets.

Prosthesis is the putting of something to the Beginning of a Word ; as, *gnatus* for *natus*. *Epenthesis* is a putting in the middle of a Word ; as, *relligio* for *religio*. *Paragoge* is a putting to the End of a Word ; as, *dicier* for *dici*. *Aphæresis* is a taking from the Beginning of a Word ; as, *conia* for *ciconia*. *Syncope* is a taking out of the middle of a Word ; as, *dextra* for *dextera* : This Figure is very frequent in all the Genitives plural, except the fifth, and in the Tenses of the perfect Root that have *vi* in the perfect Tense, where *v* alone is sometimes taken out ; as, *peti* for *petivi* : and sometimes *vi* or *ve* is left out ; as, *novi* for *novisti* ; *novam* for *noveram*. *Apocope* is a taking from the End of a Word ; as, *audin* for *audisne* : *E* is always syncopeated in the Imperatives *dic*,
dnc,

duc, fac, fer, with their Compounds, except the Compounds of *facio*, that turn *a* into *i*, which keep *e*; as, *effice*, &c.

Metathesis is the transposing of a Letter; as, *Evandre* for *Evander*.

Antithesis is a putting of one Letter for another; as, *voftris* for *vestris*, *gerundus* for *gerendus*.

A Method of examining the Parts of Speech.

Questions to be asked on every Part of Speech in general, viz. What the Word signifies? what Part of Speech it is? and how he knows? Whether it be Simple or Compound? *If Simple*, what Compounds it has? *If Compound*, what are the compounding Parts? Whether Primitive or Derivative? *If Primitive*, what Derivatives it has? *If Derivative*, whence derived? *If it have various Significations*, which are the principal? *If the Significations be tropical*, what Trope? What Words are synonymous, or of the same Signification? What Phrase, Proverb, or remarkable Saying relates to it?

Questions to be asked on the several Parts in particular.

If a Substantive, whether proper or common? and how he knows? Of what Gender? and how he knows? Of what Declension? and how he knows? and how declined? *If an Adjective*, whether comparable or incomparable? and how he knows? Of what Termination? and how declined?

If a Verb, whether active, passive, or neuter? and how he knows? *If active*, whether Transitive or Intransitive? and how he knows? Of what Conjugation? and how he knows? Which are the Cardinal Tenses? What Participles it has?

If a Particle, what Particle? and how he knows?

The Construction of the Parts examined.

If a Substantive, what Case? *If a Nominative*, whether the Nominative of the Subject, or of the Predicate? *If of the Subject*, before what Verb it is? *If of the Predicate*, after what copulative Verb comes it? Wherein must the Substantive of the Predicate be conformed to the Substantive of the Subject?

If a Genitive, whether the Genitive of the Possessor, or the Genitive of the Object, or the *Substitute* Genitive? that is, the Genitive put for the Ablative with a Preposition. *If the Genitive of the Possessor*, which is the Substantive possessed? How to turn the Genitive of the Possessor into its possessive Adjective, with the Substantive possessed? *If the Genitive of the Object*, of what verbal Substantive or Adjective of an active Signification is it governed? *If the Substitute Genitive*, of what Adjective or Verb is it governed? and how to resolve it into the Ablative with the Preposition? *If it be the Genitive of Partition*, which is the Partitive Adjective?

If the Dative, or Case of Application, which is the applied Word? *If an Accusative*, whether the

Accu-

Accusative of the Object, or the Accusative after a Preposition, or the Accusative before the Infinitive, or the Accusative of the Predicate after a copulative Infinitive? *If the Accusative of the Object*, of what Verb or Participle of an active Signification is it governed? *If the Accusative after a Preposition*, which is the Preposition? *If the Accusative before the Infinitive*, which is the Infinitive? and what Contraction? and to resolve it into the Nominative and the Verb. *If the Accusative of the Predicate after a copulative Infinitive*, which is the Accusative of the Subject before it? and whether the Accusative of the Predicate after the Infinitive may be turn'd into the Nominative?

If the Ablative, of what Preposition is it governed? *If one Substantive immediately follow another in any Case*, whether it be an immediate Predicate, or governed of some Preposition suppress'd? *If it be an immediate Predicate*, how to resolve it into the Nominative and the Verb?

If an Adjective, to what Substantive is it joined? and wherein must the Adjective be conformed to the Substantive?

If a Verb, of what Number and Person? and of what Nominative is it said or predicated? and wherein must the Verb be conformed to the Nominative?

If an Adverb or Preposition, on what Verb or Adjective does it depend? *If a Conjunction*, what two Sentences does it join? *If a Word admit of various Constructions*, which be they? *If any Word be suppress'd*,

Pres'd, to supply it. *If the Sentence be active*, to turn it into a passive ; *if passive*, to turn it into an active. *If contracted*, to dilate or resolve it : *If dilated*, to contract it.

A Catalogue of Verbs that usually have the Dative after them.

AUsculto, antecello, ailurgo, adhæreo, adsto, aspiro, acquiesco, assentior, adstipulor, adulator, auxiliator, ancillor, adverfor, assentor, æmulor, accidit ; benedico, benecupio, blandior, benevertit ; commodo, consulo, contradico, convicior, congregior, contingit, competit, conducit, constat ; detraho, diffido, displiceo, dominor, dolet ; excido, elabor ; faveo, fido, famulor ; gratulor, gratificor, grator ; hæreo ; indulgeo, insulto, inservio, imminet, impendet, ignosco, incumbor, incommodo, intercedo, inquam, invigilo, impono (*pro decipio*,) invideo, immoror, intidior, innascor, internascor, indignor ; lubet, libet, licet, liquet, lenocinor ; ministro, maledico, medeor, medicor, moderor, morigeror ; noceo, nubo ; obsto, obstrepo, obedio, obtempero, officio, occurro, opitulor, obsequor, obluctor, obnitor, operor, obverfor, obvenit, obtingit ; parco, placeo, prælideo, prævaleo, præniteo, prospicio, proficio, propinquo, patrocinator, palpor, præstat ; reclamo, repugno, relisto, respondeo, refragor, reluctor, renitor ; subvenio, succurro, studeo, servio, succensco, supersedeo, sto, suesco, sycophantor, suborior, stomachor, suffragor, suppetit, superat *for* suppetit ; tempero *for* moderor ; vaco, usuvenit ; *and all the Compounds*

pounds of facio that retain a ; as, satisfacio, beneficio, &c. and all the Compounds of sum ; as, adsum, obsum, præsum, &c.

Anteo, antecello, antesto, anteverto, attendo, illudo, præcurro, præeo, præsto, have a Dative or Accusative, but oftner the Dative.

Despero, præcedo, antevenio, deficio, allatro, have the Accusative oftner than the Dative.

Verbs that have the Dative with the Accusative.

Adfero, admoveo, adjicio, adjungo, addo, addico, applico, admisceo, adjudico, appono, adæquo, æquiparo, abripio, aufero, abstraho, adimo, avello, antefero, antehabeo, antepono, assentior, admetior ; copulo, colloco, coagmento, concedo, commodo, comparo, coæquo, confero, compono, committo, credo, commendo, confiteor ; dico, declaro, do, dedo, domo, explico, expono, exæquo, eripio ; fateor, sceneror, furor ; gratulor ; judico, infero, infigo, jungo, impertior, imprecor, injungo, importo, injicio, irido, ingero, incutio, infero, inure ; largior ; ministro, misceo, minor, minitor ; narro, necto ; ostendo, oppono, offundo, offero ; promitto, postpono, posthabeo, postfero, præfero, præopto, polliceor, præcludo, præcipio, præscribo, præstinio, præparo ; reddo, refero, restituo, rependo, repono ; significo, spondeo, suppedito, surripio, subduco, subscribo, subjungo, suppono, suggero ; trado, tollo ; voveo. Interdico has the Dative with the Accusative, or the Ablative ; as, interdico tibi domum meam, or domo mea. Adspargo, dono,

no, impertio, intercludo, induo, exuo, have the Dative with the Accusative, or the Accusative with the Ablative; as, aspergo tibi labem, or aspergo te labe.

As there are many Verbs that admit of a different Construction in the same Signification, so there are several Verbs that have a different Construction according to their different Significations; as, æmuloz tibi, I envy thee; æmuloz te, I imitate thee: ausculto tibi, I obey thee; ausculto te, I hear thee: consulo tibi, I give thee Counsel, or I provide for thee; consulo te, I ask thee Counsel: metuo tibi, I am afraid for thee; metuo te, I am afraid of thee; sô timeo, formido. Solvo tibi, I pay thee; solvo te, I loose thee: Studeo huic, I study this; itudeo hoc, I desire this: Caveo tibi, I take heed to thee (as a Friend); caveo te, I take heed, or I am aware of thee (as an Enemy): Accedo tibi, I agree to thee; accedo te, I go to thee: Contingit mihi, it happens to me; contingit me, it touches me: Deficit mihi, it is wanting to me; deficit me, it fails me, or leaves me: Fœnoro or fœneror tibi, I lend thee upon Use; fœnero abs te, I borrow of thee upon Use: Refero aliquid tibi, I bring again or relate a thing to thee; refero ad te, I refer it to thee to be decided.

FINIS.